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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House in Asia:
ADAM CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
BRANCH AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 75

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915.				
3rd April	Arabia	8000	Mombasa	10000
10th "	Salsette	11500	"	"
17th "	Salsette	11500	"	"
24th "	Salsette	11500	"	"
1st May	Salsette	11500	"	"
8th "	Salsette	11500	"	"
15th "	Salsette	11500	"	"
22nd "	Salsette	11500	"	"
29th "	Salsette	11500	"	"

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

SHIPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

By Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shima Maru	B. Fukaya	2087	16th March	20th March
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	2228	21st "	25th "
Shimonoseki Maru	H. Nomura	2348	1st April	5th April
Kure Maru	B. Tada	2801	26th April	30th April

For Freight apply to—

M. ISUKIYAMA,
Manager.

SHIPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Calcutta about.
City of Calcutta	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7700	17th April	19th April
City of Calcutta	7700	24th April	26th April
City of Calcutta	7700	1st May	3rd May
City of Calcutta	7700	8th May	10th May
City of Calcutta	7700	15th May	17th May
City of Calcutta	7700	22nd May	24th May
City of Calcutta	7700	29th May	31st May

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company. Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals, Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversteering their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fare advertised includes Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 21,17,000.

Head Office.
25, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.
Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Rangoon, Mombasa, Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi, Karachi, Colombo, Nakuru, Kismayu, Jinnah, Aden (Camp), Kampala, Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer), Entebbe, Tuticorin, Cochin.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

Free! Free! Free!
Rai Shahab Dr. K. O. Dasa's

HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 1st April

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday, 2nd April

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 5th April

§ Cutch Mandvi.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday

1st April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bureh, and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons on 1st April calling

at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain, Bureh, Koweit, Mahomrah and Bureh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, about 8th

April calling at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Capitals	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Solida"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Glynda"	5106	J. Kinsler	29th April 1915
S.S. "Glynda"	5106	F. Osborne	10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	5106		23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.
Single Return.

Bombay to Suez 419 827

Bombay to Port Said 440 672

Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool 579 694

Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool 653 989

Bombay to Gibraltar 590 591

Bombay to Liverpool 605 957

Bombay to New York 841 1,429

Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez 440

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversteering their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA.

Telephone No. 42.

IC

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value for their money but more. I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing. I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walnes (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.O.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwa (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Fymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 28,31,500
Capital Paid Up Rs. 15,14,273
Reserve Fund Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullandhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.

B. O. C. PETROL

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS

B. O. C. GREASES

B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2051

Telephone Nos 104 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office, workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparatus for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attractive influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy. As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face Rs. 15-0 | Silver Hunting Rs. 22-0
Silver Crystal Face 25-0 | Half Hunting 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at
Antung, Hsin, Tientsin, Peking, (Port Arthur),
Changchun, Calcutta, Rangoon, (Kobe),
Dairen (Dairen), Calcutta, Rangoon, (Kobe),
Hankow, Lyons, San Francisco, Shanghai,
Harbin, Fengtien, (Mukden),
Hong Kong, Nagasaki, Tientsin,
Kobe, New York, Tokyo,
Los Angeles, New York, Tientsin,
(Cal U.S.A.) Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 247.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AMUSEMENTS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.
Professor Geddes' Lecture on "Problems of Bombay," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Tennis Tournament, Doubles Handicap commences.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Lord and Lady Willington arrive at Grant Road station from Delhi at 8 a.m.
Dufferin Fund Meeting, Secretariat, 12-30 a.m.
Lady Willington opens "Vanita Vishram" building, Sandhurst Road, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Their Excellencies' Lecture on "Problems of Bombay," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

Grant Medical College Zoroastrian Amateurs, Empire Theatre, "A Parody of Hamlet," 8-40 p.m.
Seva Sadan Home Classes Prize Distribution, Parthasarai Samaj, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in History" University Library, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

Bombay High Court, Easter Recess.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in Contemporary Evolution," University Library, 6 p.m.
FRIDAY, April 2.
Good Friday—General Holiday.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities as Ideals to be realised," University Library, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10-15 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympic Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harrison's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

STRONG—Lost at about the 25th February 1915, Captain H. C. Strong, 45th Battery of the Sikhs. Deeply regretted by all ranks of the Regiment.
STIFFE—At Darbhanga, in the Almorah District, on the 17th March 1915, Joyce Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Stiffe, aged 18 months.
DELMERICK—At Amballa, on the 21st March 1915, James George Delmerick, Punjab Commission (retired), in his 88th year. Sadly missed.
MARSH—At 14, Gledhow Gardens, London, on the 22nd March 1915, very suddenly, Helen, beloved wife of Henry Marsh, C. I. E., late Chief Engineer, W. D. & H. O. Wills.
WILLIAMS—At Simla, on the 17th March 1915, Frances, the beloved wife of Henry Elwin Williams, aged 49 years and 5 months.

MARRIAGES.

LOVELL—PHILIPSON—On 3rd March, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, Edwin Herbert Lovell, Captain, Royal Artillery, Adjutant, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, stepson of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tennon and Mrs. Tennon of 47, Theatre Road, to Mabel Helena, elder daughter of the late J. A. Philipson, Esq., and Mrs. Philipson of Newcastle, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

GREGORY—On the 23rd instant, at his residence, No. 79, Park Street, Galtist Gregory Attorney-at-Law, aged 72 years. Gregory, Attorney-at-Law, aged 72 years.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams in the seven authorised codes will now be accepted for Bursah and Qurnah.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The Central Offices will be closed for the Easter Holidays on Friday, Saturday and Monday.

THE STUDY OF CITIES.

A series of lectures on "The Study of Cities" is to be given by Professor Geddes at the Bombay University on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday next at 6 p.m.

PILGRIMS REPATRIATED.

The Pilgrim Department, last week at a cost of about Rs. 7,000, repatriated about six hundred pilgrims who had returned from Jeddah in a distressed condition bound for Karac in the Punjab, Madras, Malabar and other distant parts of India.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The hospitalship Loyalty, Commander J. Wilson, arrived here on Saturday morning from Suez having left there on the 17th instant. She brought 300 wounded and invalid Indian soldiers who were all landed at the Alexandra Docks on Saturday evening.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

The "First Aid" class conducted by Dr. N. V. Dhavale, L. M. & S., under the auspices of the A. E. S. Union, was examined by Dr. D. S. Ajinkya, L. M. & S., and the following candidates were declared successful:—Messrs. R. N. Hata, V. A. Rego, W. D. Khatri, Henry Shantaram, W. Mahajan, S. D. Agharkar, V. K. Gorakhs, D. B. Kirtikar, G. S. Kothare, P. C. Panjabi, S. G. Rane, and S. M. Thakur.

DEPARTURE OF AGA KHAN AND OTHER NOTABLES.

His Highness the Aga Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the religious head of the Khoja sect left Bombay on Saturday for England via Cairo. His Highness was given a hearty send-

off at the Apollo Bunder by a large number of people. Among those present at the Bunder, were Mukhi Aghabhai Mulji, Mr. Haji Ahmad Dewji, Alibhai Jambhai Shariff, and Mr. Kama Sumaiyaji Jirazi Peerbhoy, and deputations of various Mahomedan communities. Sir Henry Crocker, Lord Curzon and Lieut. Col. A. B. Dew, C.I.E., are also among the passengers who left on Saturday for England by the P. and O. mail steamer Salsette.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

About 9,000 operatives of the Jacob Sassoon Mill struck work yesterday on account of a dispute over their wages. The mill-hands should have received their wages for the last month on the 25th instant. Their wages were however not paid on this day and they were informed that in future they would be paid not on the 25th day of the second month, but on the third day of the third month. They insisted on being paid on the 25th as before and struck work on their request being refused. Later in the day however they were informed that the old practice would be reverted to and they resumed work in the afternoon. The operatives of the Royal Mill, who had also gone on strike, returned to work yesterday.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The Zoroastrian Conference resumed its sittings on Friday at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, Dastur, Dr. M. N. Dhala presiding. Prof. P. A. Wadia, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read messages of sympathy with the objects of the Conference from Sir Bejorji Dadabhoi, Sardar P. H. Dastur and others. He next read the report of the Standing Committee of the Conference, in the course of which it was stated that the medical examination of school children had been continued by the Committee, and last year 1,500 children were examined and free medical treatment was given them. The Committee had also decided to open a co-operative store. Essays were then read on different subjects. Dr. Gimi advocated the raising of the standards of instruction, and Mr. D. M. Madon suggested improvements in the form of funeral ceremonies. Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved a resolution recommending that classes on the model of the Hampton Institute of America be started for the giving of industrial and technical education to Zoroastrian boys of the middle and poor classes.

Dr. N. K. Karak seconded the resolution, which was carried. On the motion of Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal, seconded by Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, the Conference also passed a resolution suggesting the age, when, persons should be allowed to take orders, and recommending a test of their knowledge of Zoroastrian scriptures and of general matters. The Conference concluded its sittings yesterday. Resolutions were passed advocating the amalgamation of the two local Zoroastrian Madrasas with a view to increase their utility, and recommending a change in the existing Parsi marriage, divorce and succession Acts.

On the motion of Miss Shirin Manekji Curassji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President. Dastur Dr. Dhala, in reply, thanked the assembly for the vote of thanks and said a progressive community like the Parsees must move with the times and make changes in all directions in consonance with the spirit of the age.

THE RIGHT TO RESIST OVERCROWDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Your articles and reports regarding the overcrowding of passengers in the third-class compartments of our Railways ought to prove an eye-opener to the suffering public at large, and though every man in the state is supposed to know the law, the fact is that the majority are ignorant of their rights and liabilities. May I be permitted to cite therefore the following Sections of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) which, if published in *extenso* in your valued paper, are likely still further to help them in enforcing their rights in proper quarters?

Section 102.—If a Railway servant compels, or attempts to compel, or causes, any passenger to enter a compartment which already contains the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under Section 63, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Section 109 (1).—If a passenger, having entered a compartment which is reserved by a railway administration for the use of another passenger, or which already contains the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under Section 63, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(2) If a passenger believes the lawful entry of another passenger into a compartment not reserved by the railway administration for the use of the passenger resisting, or not already containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein or thereon under Section 63, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(N. B.—Section 63 requires the Railway administration to exhibit in a conspicuous manner, in English or Vernaculars, the maximum number of passengers to be carried in a compartment.) Ask for help and law will help you.—Yours, MOHANLAL M. DESAI, Bombay, March 27.

FIRE AT DELHI.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 60,000.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Mar. 28. A fire broke out here this morning between eight and nine o'clock in the Boileau Bazar below the Viceregal Lodge which resulted in some eight or ten native shops being more or less damaged. The fire brigade turned out and did good work in getting the fire under control by 11 o'clock. The estimated damage is about Rs. 60,000.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ARTISTES AT THE GAIETY PALACE

The new programme at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties was exceedingly well received on Saturday evening and at the two performances yesterday. The World's Trio, the new artistes, gave a remarkable turn, comprising mirth, merriment and music. Martineti and Grossi, the male members of the company, perform numerous musical novelties at lightning speed, and they both pleased and mystified the audiences. Their musical bicycle, vibrating palm tree, and harmonious skeleton acts were received with wonder and astonishment. The third member of the company, Mlle. Moret, is a charming singer, and her parodies proved very entertaining.

Miss May Sherrard was as popular as ever in her songs, and it is sad news that we are soon to lose her, as her engagement in Bombay ends in a few days.

The Cinema pictures are undoubtedly a choice selection, comprising an exclusive Drama entitled "The Golden Heart," a serial series of pictures from the Front, and the local topical Budget.

The programme both in variety and magnitude, is an excellent one.

THE EXCELSIOR.

That the return of Miss Grace Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable is popular with the Bombay public was amply demonstrated during the week end by the large and appreciative audiences which assembled in the Excelsior. It is very evident that theatre goers in Bombay have a warm corner in their hearts for Miss Palotta, and on Saturday night some beautiful floral tributes were handed to her on the completion of her performance. The latest sketch in which she appears in conjunction with Mr. Nable is entitled "The Lady and the Lover."

The songs were well received, and more especially the duets, while Miss Palotta in one of the latest "creations" from Paris looked as charming as ever.

The film programme is well varied and interesting.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged H. E. Staunton, manager, in Bombay, of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., of London, with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank in respect of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris in respect of Rs. 18,000. The Hon. Mr. E. Morris, who acted as Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Barrister, defended the accused.

Mr. C. C. DeGama, head clerk of the Eastern Bank, produced a copy of extracts from the bill register book of the Eastern Bank, in reference to Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co.

The Public Prosecutor put in a statement showing the trust receipts given by Messrs. Lloyd and Company to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and how they were met by the firm since the beginning of 1914.

Mr. J. McPhail, accountant of the Eastern Bank, further examined by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson, said the limit of overdraft to Messrs. Lloyd and Co. was exceeded. The debit balance in the account of the firm on that day was Rs. 51,329, it being Rs. 864 the following day. It was in witness' discretion to allow the limit to be exceeded. The balance due to the Bank, when the firm stopped business, was Rs. 35,047.

Asked if he would have made inquiries about the shipping documents if he had known that Messrs. Lloyd and Co. were getting advances from other Banks on specific produce, witness replied he would have accepted all the same. They would have assumed that the produce was entirely different.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tarachand, the witness said the total credits of the firm amounted to about Rs. 7,15,000 and the total debits to Rs. 7,50,000, the difference between the two sums being the sum now due to the Bank by the firm.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A FALSE CHARGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Ramchandra Vasudeo Rega, a Hindu, with the theft of Rs. 112, belonging to his uncle Narhar Venkaji Rajadhye. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Athale defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant came to Bombay from Aroli on the 10th January last, and occupied a room with a nephew, named P. B. Rega, at Nagpada. It was alleged that the accused came to live with them on the 20th idem and stole Rs. 112 from a trunk and disappeared. A complaint was made to the police, who arrested the accused at Aroli.

The defence alleged that the case was falsely got up by the complainant and P. B. Rega with the view of spoiling the accused's reputation and to "swallow up" his patrimony. The accused was at Aroli on the day in question. He put in a copy of a judgment delivered in a case at Ratnagiri by Mr. Kharegat, the Sessions Judge, in which it was stated of the complainant that he was a manufacturer of false evidence. The Magistrate said the Court was thoroughly convinced that this was absolutely a false case got up by the complainant, and that the complainant and P. B. Rega had deliberately hired a room at Nagpada to create a case against the accused. It appeared that the accused was not in Bombay on the day in question. As the accused had not been arrested in Bombay, the complainant could not be ordered to compensate the accused for bringing a false charge. The accused was discharged.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY.

THE HINDU DIVISION'S FINE RECORD.

The third annual meeting of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the distribution of First Aid certificates took place on Saturday afternoon in the Mangaldas House, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution.

Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, presented the annual report, in the course of which he said:—

During the year under report 7 First Aid Classes were organised in different parts of the City and about 195 Students were instructed in First Aid. We have carried "First Aid knowledge" to the extreme North of the Island in Mahim, and among the depressed Classes through the courtesy of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade we have instructed two of their Chief Officers and 24 of their leaders have been granted certificates. One of these classes has been recently at the Head Quarters of the Fire Brigade and thus in the nearest future we hope to reach First Aid to all the men in the Fire Brigade.

There are 16 members in our Division who have passed "Home Nursing" Examination. Some of these have been of assistance to some of the other members of our Division, when the latter or their relatives were laid up with serious illness such as Typhoid, &c. Our members have been of assistance to some of the members of our Division, when the latter or their relatives were laid up with serious illness such as Typhoid, &c. Our members have been of assistance to some of the members of our Division, when the latter or their relatives were laid up with serious illness such as Typhoid, &c.

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doing. He gathered from the report that during the year they had carried on the work very well, and he congratulated them for that. This was only the third year of their existence, and considering that, and remembering how difficult it was to have a new idea appreciated, the progress they had made was very good indeed. That they were able to hold seven classes and instruct 200 students was a very good record for the year. He noticed from the report that they had some trouble in inducing the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to extend to them the same consideration that the G. I. P. Railway had shown in the preceding year. However, they had succeeded in the matter, and he advised them to go on trying in respect of the third company. He would be glad to assist them if it came in his way, because he was the member of Government who dealt with Railway matters, and he would gladly assist what seemed to be a deserving object.

After speaking on the finances of the Division, Sir Richard went on to say that this year they had the unique experience of rendering duty on what he might call active service, namely to attend to the wounded who were sick, who had arrived from the various seats of war. He thought that those who had rendered personal services in this way were much to be envied. He thought that the opportunity of giving actual personal service to the Empire in the hard times through which it is passing, to further its work, however small, was very much to be envied. They all were in various ways—some in an ordinary way, some in an extraordinary way—doing all they could in the cause of the Empire, and he was certain that they were doing their work with complete confidence that in the end we should win (applause).

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

REO CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is the list of donors to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund to 18th March 1915:—Ready acknowledged, Rs. 2,22,278-7-4; Lady Kitson, Vice President, Northern Army Ladies Assoc., Rs. 117-13; Goona Centre through the Rajah of Udaipur, Rs. 64; Amount collected from the Darrang Civil Police and Ministerial officers, Rs. 34-9; R. A. Chapter, Chundichaut (Hyderabad) per Col. W. E. Jennings, Rs. 100; Lodge Mayo, Rs. 143 E. C. Rawalpindi, Rs. 50; Mrs. Igoula's contribution at Ambala, Rs. 47-12; St. George Lodge Colombo, Rs. 150; H. M. Cowan Esq., per Behari Lal Bhatia of Lahore, Rs. 10; Col. J. Stephenson, I. M. S., Prof. Behari Lal Bhatia of Lahore, Rs. 10; Public of Sitamau State for the month of February 15, Rs. 10; Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, Rs. 16; General M. Cowper, C. I. E., Rs. 137; B. B. Chapman, Yeoman, Barr., Rs. 50; Hon. Secretary Indore Ladies St. John Ambulance Assoc., Rs. 1,000; Indian Ladies of the fundatory States of Behar and Orissa, Rs. 1,500; and Indian Ladies of the same State, Rs. 2,37,675-2-8.

COMFORTS FOR AMBULANCE TRAIN PASSENGERS.

Captain W. Tarr, I. M. S., who is in Command of No. 1 Ambulance Train, writes to the General Secretary to the St. John Ambulance Association, Delhi, as follows:—Just a line to tell you that the various comforts, cigarettes, &c., which I have received from the local depot have been very much appreciated by the troops carried on my train. On a long train journey these comforts make just the difference, and now it has become the custom to replenish our stock when the train returns which is a sure proof that the depot is supplying a real want.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 100/- to the funds of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The Rani of Khairgarh has made a handsome present of a thousand sheep-skins to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross Gifts Depot, through the United Provinces Ladies' Committee. This handsome gift has been most gratefully accepted by the St. John Ambulance Association and will be utilised as occasion requires.

ENGINEERING IN MYSORE.

120 LAKHS TO BE SPENT THIS YEAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.] BANGALORE, Mar. 27.

The annual Conference of Mysore engineers was opened by Dewan Visevaraya to-day. In the course of a lengthy speech he said that during the current year the State was spending 120 lakhs in all its departments of engineering, a sum nearly equivalent to one half of the normal revenues of the Province. They had all classes of work going on, railways, irrigation, water-supply, drainage, architectural buildings, town planning, electrical engineering, and installing mechanical machinery. They hoped soon to make a beginning in mining engineering, and railways, large irrigation works and electrical works were expected to occupy much of their attention. He then presented the sanad of Rao Bahadur to Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar, Deputy Chief Engineer.

THE WHEAT ORDINANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.] LAHORE, Mar. 27.

The Punjab Government have issued an order under the recent Articles of Commerce Ordinance directing all the owners of more than 300 acres of land, and of over 1,000 maunds of wheat in Lyallpur, Jhang, Shalpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Lahore and Gujranwala Districts to make a return on April 15th and thereafter on the 1st and 15th of each succeeding month until further orders, showing the quantity of wheat of which they are owners and the place where such wheat is stored.

COMFORT OF INDIAN TROOP'S.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.] DELHI, March 27.

In addition to the gifts already made for comfort of Indian Troops at the front, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has offered Rs. 25,000 for the same purpose.

LAWN TENNIS

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Of the three games played on Saturday one was in the Mixed

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

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The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 29, 1915.

NEARING CONSTANTINOPLE.

We do not suppose that Mr. Donohoe's telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" describing General von Sanders' coup d'état at the Grand Vizierate is to be taken as a literal description. It is not likely that General von Sanders would be able to overawe the Turkish Cabinet merely by appearing with a revolver in his hand, as the telegram suggests, and if he did, it is fairly certain that revolvers would be quickly produced by others and that Sanders would get shot first. But as there are some thousands of German marines in the Turkish capital, it is quite likely that Liman von Sanders followed the precedent established by the ex-Shah of Persia, of dissolving the Council by bombarding it or threatening to do so. Nothing can be more desirable than that the jaded and betrayed Sultan-Caliph should seek the protection of Anglo-French warships before it is too late. We have no doubt whatever that the Sultan and the majority of his ministers recognise the futility of the adventure into which Germany has dragged and betrayed Turkey, and that a timely submission would enable them to gain terms which they could not possibly get if Constantinople has to be taken by force and the subjugation of the Turks pressed to the bitter end. We can only trust that Mr. Donohoe's version of the attitude of the Sultan's Cabinet is true and that they may yet gain the day. The opening of the Dardanelles to the Allied fleets and the surrender of Constantinople if it came now would be the salvation of Turkey as a State, and a welcome solution of a problem that otherwise promises so much anxiety. For then it would be feasible for the Sultan to remain at Constantinople under guarantees of a strong character, which would include, of course, the freedom of the passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles for ships of all nations and an undertaking to dismantle all the fortifications.

In the meanwhile the storm in the Dardanelles has abated, the mine sweeping operations have been resumed, and the warships are probably by now once more engaged in the task of forcing the Straits. We do not know how far the views expressed in Reuter's telegram from Athens, published in our columns this morning, to the effect that the forts do not longer suffice to bar the passage, can be relied on, but it is quite possible that mines are the greatest danger that have to be faced. The telegram asserts that naval officers taking part in the operations have declared that the Straits would have been forced last Thursday if the passage had been clear. This sounds an optimistic view, though we hope it is a correct one, for it would mean a final conclusion of this business in a very short while. The latest telegram says that the Straits have been cleared up to the town of Dardanelles, which, if true, means that the most formidable work has been accomplished, and that by means, thanks, to the Queen Elizabeth, totally unknown to the calculations of the experts before these operations began. It cannot be supposed that the fort of Bokali Kalessi on the Asiatic side will give much trouble to the warships after their experience of the Narrows and the difficult forts on the European side behind Kilid Bahr. But whatever difficulties and delays may

be in store it is fairly clear now that the Fleets of the Allies will ere long reach the Sea of Marmora, and we shall then see whether the Turks propose to defend their capital or not. If only the Turks had to be considered that is a question that might be very quickly answered, but as long as the German-cum-Enver dictatorship exists it is impossible to prophesy what further folly may be imposed upon the Sultan.

THE STATE, THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.—II.

Adverting to the recent debate in the Imperial Council on railways, it should be remembered that almost all the railways in India are owned by the State; the few remaining are owned by the Federated States, while there are occasional feeder lines, which are purely proprietary concerns and therefore not under State management, though subject to the restrictions and limitations imposed upon them by Government in conformity with the conditions on which all concessions for railways have been granted. Practically, the bulk of the lines are under the direct control of the Indian Government. There is, however, this outstanding feature, that by far the most important trunk lines which were, previous to their acquisition by the State, known as guaranteed lines, are still managed by the companies from whom the railways were acquired. The management substantially is the same as before their acquisition, the only modifications introduced being those absolutely necessitated by the change of ownership.

Viewed from the point of the travelling and the trading public the crucial question is, how far is company management advantageous. The critics in the Imperial Council should carefully prepare their brief and submit their case on behalf of the public to the new Railway Committee through their representatives who, it is superfluous to add, ought to be persons fully competent and qualified to give evidence on the subject. They should be prepared to state where the companies have fallen short of public expectations, both as regards conveyance of goods and passengers. Their shortcomings and defects should be contrasted with the better efficiency observable in railways managed by the Government. For instance, the G. I. P. the B. B. & C. I. the East Indian, the Madras and the Oudh and Rohilkhand are the old great trunk lines, formerly managed by guaranteed companies and which are still so managed, though purchased by the State. On the other hand, there are, to take only two railways, of the first importance, the North-Western and the Rajputana and Malwa. Their management is entirely by the Government. In what respects does the management of the latter differ from that of the companies? What is the rate of ton mileage of goods in the one case and in the other and in the mileage rate of passengers? As to goods, it must be observed that there is a maxima and a minima fixed by the particular conditions under which the different railways work. These maxima and minima should be carefully examined and analysed in order to point out the hardships and inconveniences, if real, which merchants and traders using the company-managed railways suffer. What is the speed of the goods trains? For instance, say, for a distance of a hundred miles, what is the time employed by a goods train on a company-managed line, and that on the State-managed, of course, when the loads are equal and the physical conditions of the track passed over in no way, or very slightly, differ? The congestion of traffic and the consequent delay should next be passed into review. A company-managed line may not have enough rolling stock to convey goods to a certain distance as quickly as traders may reasonably wish. Then there are the goods stations themselves, apart from the condition of single and double tracks. The haulages at the terminal stations should be carefully examined, as to whether they are economical or burdensome. If the latter, why so, and is this avoidable or unavoidable? These and many other matters, which so greatly vex those who have to transport their goods, require careful consideration. Then there is the question of undue preference, and how far the Railway Board has been strict or careless in the matter—for the Government has enjoined on all the railways that, in matters of conveyance of goods, there should be no favouritism, and one class of traders ought not to be inconvenienced at the expense of another, as was the case two years ago when a Conference had to be held at Cawnpore to investigate the accuracy of the complaints which certain Bombay merchants had brought to the notice of the Railway Board and the Member for Commerce. But undue preference, so far as early despatch of goods is concerned, is one thing and undue preference or favouritism in the rates for a particular class of goods to a wealthy and influential firm and another rate to a firm not equally wealthy and influential, has been the subject of loud complaints in recent times. But all these and other cognate matters regarding the transport of goods between the company-managed lines on the one hand and the State ones on the other would form only one part of a public investi-

gation. There are wide differences in the company-managed lines themselves, apart from those which are to be detected when compared with the broad features of the State-managed ones.

Another essential issue of this all-important question is the examination of the efficiency or otherwise of proprietary railway companies in Europe and the United States with those of railways owned by their respective States. For instance, in the United States railways the railways are all proprietary concerns with a very free hand and subject to no State control, or at the most a negligible one, and yet, barring the evils arising from the colossal railway trusts or monopolies, there is an efficiency of management as far as the public is concerned, which, according to railway experts, is hardly surpassed by State-managed railways in Europe. Mr. Neville Priestly's excellent blue-book on the organisation and working of railways in America, published in 1904 by the Government of India, may be very well consulted by Indian publicists, who are keenly concerned for the entire system of railway management in this country. Mr. Thomas Robertson's Report also published by the Government of India in 1903, on the administration and working of Indian railways, is another valuable volume of reference, whilst the Annual Administration Reports of Indian Railways with their masses of statistical appendices are exceedingly valuable for the purpose of founding an accurate indictment against the management of all systems of Indian railways. But all this requires the most assiduous and conscientious work by means of division of labour. Lastly, there is the study of the European systems of railways which broadly comprise that of private enterprise, of purely State and of part State and part private enterprise. They all possess their respective merits and demerits and it is very difficult to say whether the purely Prussian system of State railways is the most efficient and economical or the Russian which is also a purely State affair. The French and Italian railways are partly proprietary and partly State owned. Experts who have written on the value of both kinds of railways give diametrically opposite accounts of their efficiency and economy. The Italian system is generally condemned, while the French people themselves are not quite agreed as to whether the exclusively State railway or the other suits them best. English railways, like American, are entirely owned by private proprietors, but there is one difference between the American and the English companies,—the latter have an agreement with the Government whereby under certain eventualities they have either to submit to State control or to part with their property. It will thus be seen that, though the majority of railways in India are State-owned, it is a most difficult problem to decide how they can be perfected in efficiency and economy, from the popular point of view, having regard to the facts we have set out concerning all the systems of railways prevailing in the West. Enthusiastic Indian railway reformers, if they are really bent upon introducing reforms, should co-operate in various directions and concentrate their efforts, in order to produce an overwhelming weight of evidence to compel the State to move forward in union with their wants and requirements.

Notes of the Day.

The Kaiser's New Grandson.

The birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick is a domestic event in Royal circles of great importance, and even if we are at war with Germany, we cannot avoid a sympathetic interest in the birth of this Prince, who in spite of his German nationality, is a son of the Royal House of Great Britain and Ireland. The Duke of Brunswick is a direct descendant of George the Third, and if the Salic law had prevailed in England would-to-day be Prince of Wales. When Queen Victoria succeeded to the British throne she was debarred, by her sex, from the succession to the Kingdom of Hanover and the Dukedom of Brunswick, which passed to the eldest living son of George the Third, the Duke of Cumberland. He lost both his kingly and ducal throne for ranging himself on the side of the Danes against Prussia in 1806. Hanover was annexed by Prussia and Brunswick was given a Hohenzollern regent. It is only two years since the reconciliation of the present Duke of Cumberland, the son of the deposed King, and the Kaiser took place. The young Prince of Cumberland was placed on the ducal throne of Brunswick and married to the Kaiser's daughter.

The Duke of Cumberland and the English Court. Nothing could have been more unexpected and surprising than this reconciliation, for the Duke of Cumberland had sworn to his father, the ex-King, on the latter's death-bed never to renounce his rights, and this he did when he accepted the Kaiser's compromise. For years the Duke of Cumberland would neither go himself or allow any member of his family to go to Berlin. Curiously enough although he elected to be known by his British title he never took his seat

in the House of Lords, and indeed would not even come to England, having taken grave offence at the action of Queen Victoria when she sanctioned the marriage of his sister, Princess Frederica of Hanover to the ex-King's Chamberlain, the Baron von Pawel-Rammingen. Under a law passed in the reign of George the Third no marriage of any of his descendants can be valid in England unless the consent of the British Sovereign has been obtained. Princess Frederica persuaded Queen Victoria to give this consent against the Duke's wishes. The latter was mortally offended, and refused to have any relations with the British Court. The British Royal Family holds very strictly to the right of veto over the marriages in the House of Hanover and King George's assent to the marriage of the Prince of Cumberland to the Kaiser's daughter had to be obtained before it took place, as otherwise the couple could not have been recognised at the English Court as their marriage would have been invalid by law.

British Mission to Roumania.

On the 12th of February General Sir Arthur Paget arrived at Bukarest, accompanied by two Aides-de-Camp, and was the guest of M. and Mme. Take Jonescu. The General was received in audience by the King and Queen, the latter being a member of the British Royal House, and subsequently left for Petrograd. Considerable importance is attached in the Roumanian capital to this visit, especially as the departure of the General for the Tsar's metropolis was immediately followed by that of the Muscovite Minister bound for the same destination. The reception of Sir Arthur Paget was especially cordial and the unusual course of placing special trains at his disposal was adopted by the Railway authorities. At present Roumania continues to mark time, and watch the course of events in Turkish waters with profound interest and mixed sentiments. The Roumanian has no quarrel with the Turk and would find an extinction of his régime on the Bosphorus a cause for genuine regret. But at the same time, if the Allied fleets failed to get into the Marmora, the Roumanians would see in their failure a triumph for the Dual Monarchy and this would cause even more heart burning than a defeat of the Ottoman. Hence the dilemma of the Roumanian Ministry, who while things are uncertain on the Hellespont stand between the Devil and the deep sea.

Sir Henry MacMahon and The Indian Wounded.

According to the Cairo correspondent of "The Near East" the High Commissioner of Egypt paid an official visit to Alexandria recently. Sir Henry MacMahon was received on arrival by the Governor, Zivar Pasha, and the British Consul-General, Mr. Cameron, and after a formal presentation of the leading members of the British, European and Egyptian colonies present on the platform, and an inspection of the two guards-of-honour furnished by the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Egyptian Infantry, he drove with an escort of Mounted Police to the Savoy Palace Hotel, where luncheon was taken. In the afternoon the Commissioner motored over to the summer quarters of the British Residency, and after a short stay proceeded to Victoria College, of which he made a thorough inspection. At his request the boys were given a whole holiday. The party then went on to the Indian Military Hospital at San Stefano Casino, and Sir Henry, who was conducted over the building by Lieut.-Col. Pridmore, who is in charge of the hospital, insisted on shaking hands and conversing in Pushtu and Hindustani with all the patients, much to the latter's delight.

A Story from Cairo.

The same correspondent remarks that apart from the pro-Turkish Egyptians, who hope the Turks will come, there are many who, although they may not want them, are convinced not only that they will occupy the country, but that they are actually in the Delta. It is impossible to persuade these folk by argument that they are mistaken. Even men passing for intelligent persons are to be met professing this belief. The only way to counteract this ridiculous tendency is undoubtedly to treat the more prominent of them in the same manner as the military authorities have treated an Egyptian judge. This gentleman was heard to declare in a large café that the Turks had arrived at Benha. He was summoned before the General, who asked him to repeat to him what he had said. This he did, and to the General's question as to his reason for making this statement, he replied that he made it because he knew it was true. Apparently the man's credulity was genuine, so the General said he would give him a chance of judging for himself what the true facts might be. He told him he would be taken under escort to the Canal, where he would be shown the defences, and where he would be able to see how far the Turks had penetrated into Egypt. On his return he would have to relate what he had seen to all those to whom he had made his previous

statement. On appearances this constituted a very mild and pleasant form of punishment for an indiscretion, but the bitter pill came when the legal luminary was informed he would have to pay the fare and expenses, not only for himself, but also for his escort!

The Labour Disputes at Home.

The telegram stating that the Lancashire cardroom workers are asking for an increased wage to meet the extra cost of living indicates that the labour troubles in England are spreading to trades other than those directly connected with the supply of material for war purposes,—the shipbuilding and armament and munition manufacturing trades. We observe that there is still a strong tendency in many quarters to throw all the blame on the workmen and to leave altogether out of account the psychological condition produced in him, when he is called upon to work at the same wages, with an increased cost of living, for an employer who, he believes, is making inflated profits out of the war. An instance showing that the workman is not altogether unreasonable occurred in mail week in the case of the dispute in the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne and Clyde.

The Committee's Award.

The dispute affected a very large body of workers, but fortunately it was settled very promptly, thanks to the Committee of Three. The men met the masters at Newcastle and asked for 6s. a week extra in time rates and 15 per cent. extra on piece rates. This demand they afterwards reduced to 4s. 6d. a week and 10 per cent. The employers would only consider 2s. a week. The Committee awarded the men 4s. a week and 10 per cent. The men began with what appeared to be an unreasonable demand, but the employers were equally unreasonable and the men almost immediately reduced their demand to a figure which was close to that awarded them by the Committee and double that offered by the employers. The only solution of the difficulty is for the Government to take the power to settle rates wherever Government contracts are concerned.

Agricultural Training for Zemindars.

It would appear from a statement made in the recently issued annual Report of the Bengal Landholders' Association, that Lord Carmichael is anxious to start an agricultural school for the sons of Zemindars. If this suggestion takes any practical form it should confer a great benefit on the agricultural industry in Bengal. For want of proper training in modern and up-to-date agricultural methods, India suffers badly in enterprise, and it is necessary that the Zemindars themselves should be educated, as well as the farmers, before any essential improvement can take place. Zemindars as a body are not very enterprising, and if they are educated to look after the industry, on which their welfare is so dependent, there are immense possibilities of doing good. We are many years behind, compared with any average European country in regard to the methods used in Indian agriculture, and unless improvement takes place, the staple industry of India, on which the livelihood of the majority depends, is bound to suffer.

Early Marriages and Students.

Some time ago the suggestion was made that students should be debarred from joining schools if they were married. To this radical proposal, however, a great deal of objection was raised. In the first place it was questionable, whether this punitive measure would succeed in its object, and it would be foolish to condemn young men who had been forced into early marriages to go without education. At a recent conference of Head Masters of High Schools at Bhagalpur it was resolved "that the Director of Public Instruction be requested to consider the feasibility of introducing a differential scale of school fees for married and unmarried pupils as a means of discouraging marriage." No one can take exception to this recommendation, except the parents of the married boys. Although it is doubtful whether the Government can accept this recommendation, still it points to a unanimity of opinion against early marriages. If this rule came into force, social reformers would gain a great moral victory and the student population would undoubtedly benefit.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willington and party left for Peshawar, on Saturday morning for Mr. T. Ryan, Secretary, Railway Board, is granted six months' combined leave from 15th April, 1915. Mr. P. C. Young, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is appointed to officiate as Secretary, Railway Board. Mr. J. Izat, Executive Engineer on special duty in the office of the Railway Board, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, Advocate, is a candidate for the seat in the U. P. Legislative Council vacated by Dr. Sunder Lal, the University member, who has been appointed to the Imperial Council.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.GERMAN COERCION
OF TURKEY.RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN
HUNGARY.

MORE BRITISH VESSELS SUNK.

DUAL MONARCHY'S TERRIBLE
PLIGHT.

Mr. Donohoe, the famous war correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" reports that the Turkish Cabinet decided on the 20th to negotiate with the Allies to ascertain on what terms they could surrender the Dardanelles and Constantinople. General von Sanders broke in the meeting and reduced the Government to submission by threatening to shoot anyone endeavouring to communicate with the Allies.

Naval officers taking part in the operations in the Dardanelles consider that the Turkish mine defence of the Straits is already considerably weakened, and that the passage would have been forced last Thursday but for floating mines. The forts are not considered now capable of barring the passage.

The latest report is that the Straits are clear up to the town of Dardanelles. Reports from Constantinople state the city is suffering from want of coal and the electric power stations have ceased work.

The Admiralty's weekly statement with reference to the submarine blockade confirms its futility. The arrivals and sailings at British ports totalled 1,450. Only three vessels were sunk.

Two Liverpool steamers have been sunk by German submarines. The Wilson liner Tychis from Bombay was also attacked but escaped.

The sinking of the steamer Medea has caused deep resentment in the Netherlands.

The situation in Poland is unchanged, the Russians have made considerable progress in the Carpathians and repulsed large enemy forces.

The people of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy now realise the terrible struggle that has been imposed upon them: that the existence of the nation is imperilled, and victory is only possible through the greatest sacrifices.

A French official review of the war says that the "seventy-five" guns are as perfect to-day as on the first day of the war. An ample supply of munitions can be provided as long as the war lasts.

After an energetic engagement lasting several days the French captured an important summit. The enemy bombarded Arras. A fire broke out, but it was speedily extinguished.

The sudden and successful dash of General Botha's forces in the desert was a brilliant achievement. The enemy has been forced to retreat well into the interior.

TURKEY ANXIOUS TO COME TO TERMS.
PREVENTED BY GERMAN COERCION.TURKISH CABINET'S
PLIGHT.WILLING TO NEGOTIATE WITH
ALLIES.REDUCED TO SUBMISSION BY
VON SANDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 28. The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:— Mr. Donohoe wires to the "Daily Chronicle" from Constanza:—The Turkish Government on the 20th March fearing a coup d'etat held a cabinet meeting and decided by a majority to negotiate with the Allies.

They asked the American Ambassador to ascertain on what terms they could surrender the Dardanelles and Constantinople.

General von Sanders broke in the meeting and reduced the Government to submission by threatening to shoot anyone endeavouring to communicate with the Allies.

FORTS CANNOT BAR PASSAGE.

MINES STOPPING THE WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Mar. 26. Naval officers taking part in the operations in the Dardanelles consider that the Turkish mine defence of the Straits is already considerably weakened.

The officers believe that the Dardanelles would have been forced last Thursday but for floating mines.

The forts, they consider, do not longer suffice to bar the passage.

Reports from Constantinople state that the city is suffering from want of coal and that the electric power stations have ceased work.

The abandoned dwellings of subjects of the Entente along the Dardanelles have been pillaged.

It is reported that the Turks aided by searchlights fired upon mine-sweepers operating on the night of the 23rd. The warships in the Straits replied and silenced the batteries. Mine-sweeping continued all night.

Eight warships, including the Queen Elizabeth, the Agamemnon and Cornwall, entered the Straits on the afternoon of the 25th instant, to protect mine-sweepers, which are achieving satisfactory results.

STRAITS CLEAR UP TO
DARDANELLES.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCES RESUMED.

ATHENS, Mar. 27.

The storm in the Dardanelles has ceased and mine-sweeping has been resumed.

LONDON, March 28.

Mine-sweepers protected by warships are continuing operations in the Dardanelles.

It is reported that the Straits are clear up to the town of Dardanelles.

The weather has improved enabling the resumption of aerial reconnaissances.

It is stated that heavy guns are being transported from Constantinople to Smyrna with German officers.

INFERIOR TURKISH
ARTILLERY PRACTICE

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH CREWS.

MALTA, Mar. 26.

Invalided sailors from the Dardanelles speak in a derogatory manner of the Turkish artillery fire in the Dardanelles.

One warship engaging the forts was under fire for several hours, shells falling thick and fast all round, but the vessel was struck by only one shell which did not do much damage.

The French sailors praise the gallantry of the British crews, standing by the irresistible and Ocean under a cross fire. The work of rescue was performed with energy, determination, daring and coolness. The men left the ships in perfect order as though performing peace-time evolutions.

SKIRMISH EAST OF KHUBRI.

TURKS RETREAT TO NAKHL.

LONDON, March 27.

The Press Bureau states that the British losses in the skirmish east of Khubri were three men killed and sixteen wounded.

The enemy left fifty dead and 250 rounds of three-inch ammunition, but succeeded in removing nearly all their wounded. Aeroplane reconnaissances show that the Turks have retreated to Nakhl.

FUTILE GERMAN
BLOCKADE.ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS
AS USUAL.

THREE VESSELS SUNK IN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 28.

The Admiralty's weekly statement with reference to the submarine blockade confirms the futility thereof.

The arrivals and sailings at British ports totalled 1,450.

Only three vessels were sunk.

LIVERPOOL STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, March 28.

A German submarine has sunk the Liverpool steamer Delmira in the Channel. The crew were given ten minutes to take to boats.

The Liverpool steamer Vosges has been sunk by shell-fire presumably by a submarine, off the Cornish coast.

The chief engineer was killed and three of the crew badly injured by shrapnel. Thirty of the crew were landed at Newquay.

BOMBAY STEAMER ATTACKED BY A
SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The Wilson liner Tychis from Bombay was attacked in the Downs yesterday, by a German submarine which it is alleged fired a torpedo at the vessel but without effect.

INTERNED GERMAN CRUISER.
ATTEMPT TO PUT TO SEA.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.

It is reported that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich attempted to put to sea yesterday evening.

The authorities however were watchful and searchlights played on the harbour of Newport News.

A submarine and three destroyers anchored in the roadstead and gunners stood to their guns.

Smoke issued from one of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's funnels.

HOW THE KARLSRUHE WAS LOST.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The Karlsruhe struck a reef in the West Indies and the officers blew up the vessel after hoisting the flag and saluting, it, the band playing the National Anthem.

KING INSPECTS WARSHIPS.
WITNESSES FLIGHTS BY SEAPLANES.

LONDON, March 26.

The King visited Harwich on Thursday and inspected the warships there, including one of the latest submarines and a destroyer which had taken part in the North Sea battles.

The King spent twenty minutes in the destroyer's stokehold, talking to the men, some of whom proudly pointed out her battle marks.

The King also witnessed flights by seaplanes.

LARGE BRITISH CARGO BOAT
WRECKED.

TOTAL LOSS EXPECTED.

TANGIER, March 27.

The English 7,000 ton cargo-boat Trosburg has been wrecked off Cap Spartel. It is expected she will be a total loss.

Thirteen of the crew have been rescued out of seventy. Heavy seas prevent further rescues. Efforts are being rendered from the shore.

FIRE ON A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

POINTSGRES, March 28.

The steamship Holywell, Calcutta for Liverpool, reports a fire in No. 4 hold, which has been extinguished.

THE SUBMERGED AMERICAN
SUBMARINE.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The American submarine has been located at the depth of three hundred feet.

Efforts to tow her into shallow water have been without success.

Hope has been abandoned of saving the crew.

GERMAN PIRACY

DUTCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

"NATIONAL SENTIMENT CLAIMS
SATISFACTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 26.

The Dutch press is most indignant at the sinking of the Medea. The "Telegraaf" says the news will cause deep emotion in the whole country which will interpret this unfriendly act as Germany's reply to the Dutch request for an explanation of the seizure of the Batavier V. and the Zaanstroom.

The paper says Dutch national sentiment claims satisfaction.

NAME PAINTED IN LARGE
LETTERS.BRITISH DESTROYER BRINGS CREW
TO DOVER.

LONDON, March 26.

The Admiralty announces that U28 stopped the Dutch steamer "Medea," whose name was painted in large letters on her side, at ten on Thursday morning off Beachy Head.

The Medea was ordered to send a boat with the crew and ship's papers. The ship was then sunk by gun fire.

The submarine refused to return the papers. A British destroyer brought the crew to Dover.

It is announced that the Medea had a cargo of 16,000 boxes of oranges.

ENQUIRY INTO LOSS OF
MECKLENBURG.CABINET AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES
CONFERRING.

THE HAGUE, Mar. 26.

An official enquiry has been opened into the case of the steamer Mecklenburg. The cabinet and naval authorities are conferring on the whole situation.

AREOPLANE ATTACK ON
ZEVENBERGEN.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The Netherlands Government has protested against the aeroplane attacking the Zevenbergen and has asked Germany to open an enquiry.

SEIZURE OF DUTCH VESSELS

GERMANY ENQUIRING.

THE HAGUE, Mar. 27.

Germany has informed the Dutch Minister in Berlin that an investigation into the seizure of the Zaanstroom and Batavier Five has not concluded and that Germany has sent an official to make an enquiry at Zeebrugge.

The Dutch Minister has further asked for an explanation of the sinking of the Medea.

AREOPLANE ATTACKS NORWEGIAN
BOAT.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

A German aeroplane showered about five hundred darts on the Norwegian steamer Diana in the North Sea. Many struck the decks but the crew took shelter and none was hurt.

THE BRITISH AIR RAID.

SUBMARINE DESTROYED AND ANOTHER
DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 27.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:— According to the Dutch press British aviators on 24th instant dropped 20 bombs on Cockrell's yard. They destroyed one submarine and badly damaged another.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK

TRANSPORT WORKERS' APPROVAL.

LONDON, March 26.

The transport workers have written to Mr. Lloyd George strongly approving the Government campaign against excessive drinking by a small minority of workers, supporting the restriction of hours of public houses and suggesting food-canteens for night workers.

FURTHER PROGRESS
IN CARPATHIANS.LARGE ENEMY FORCES
REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

VENICE, March 26.

The civilian population of Cracow has been ordered to leave immediately in expectation of a siege.

It is officially stated that the situation in Poland is unchanged.

We have made considerable progress in the Carpathians in the direction of Bartfeld and repulsed large enemy forces.

The Russians likewise repulsed a body of enemy which crossed the Dniester in Eastern Galicia.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON THE
NIEMEN.

ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, March 27.

It is officially stated that the Russian offensive west and on the middle of the Niemen has encountered enemy counter-attacks. Fighting continues.

The Russians continue to progress between Bartfeld and Usjok, although the enemy has been reinforced.

The Russians captured seventeen hundred prisoners and two guns.

RELIEF OF MEMEL.

KAISER'S SON ASSISTS.

LONDON, March 26.

An official German account of the Russian raid on Memel says that the Kaiser's son Prince Joachim accompanied the troops which liberated the town.

DUAL MONARCHY'S TERRIBLE
STRUGGLE

PERIL NOW KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE

ROME, March 26.

The Austrian official "Fremdenblatt" declares that the whole people now knows that a terrible struggle has been imposed on the Monarchy.

The existence of the nation is imperilled and victory is only possible through the greatest sacrifices.

PRISONERS AT PRZEMSL.

PETROGRAD, March 28.

It is officially stated that the army captured at Przemsyl numbers 125,000.

RUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY.

The Rumanian Minister has returned to London after conferring with his Government.

He emphasises that Rumania is honestly fulfilling her duties and safeguarding her interests as a neutral.

He said that all rumours of military supplies passing from Rumania to Turkey were without foundation. No war material of any kind is allowed through.

GERMAN WAR NEWS.

WHY THE AMERICAN ATTACHE WAS
RECALLED FROM BERLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:— The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent, explaining the recall of the American military attache in Berlin, says he was allowed to visit all the fronts and sent home long reports by wireless telegraphy. The Germans in transmitting these messages introduced pro-German sentiments and falsehoods, and when a report was addressed to a non-existent war college the deceit was discovered. The American Government is unable to prove the complicity of the German Government but has recalled the attache, and instructed his successor not to use the wireless.

IMPORTANT SUMMIT
CAPTURED.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

ENEMY BOMBARDS ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Mar. 26.

The afternoon communiqué says calm prevails over the greater part of the front with continuous rain. We have easily repulsed a number of minor attacks.

PARIS, Mar. 27.

This afternoon's communiqué says: After an energetic engagement lasting several days we took the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf and also advanced on the north-eastern and south-eastern slopes, taking prisoners, including officers.

The Germans abandoned important war material and left many dead on the field. Our losses were slight.

The Germans bombarded Arras with shells of all calibres. A fire broke out, but it was speedily extinguished.

We continue to have advantage in mine warfare at Laboiselle.

A German aeroplane threw bombs at Willers near Thann. Three children were killed.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 27.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the French took Hartmannsweilerkopf.

AIRMEN'S ATTACK ON METZ
A PANIC ENSUES.

PARIS, March 27.

Six airmen dropped twelve bombs on air-ship sheds at Frescaty and on the station at Metz, causing panic. They returned safely though they were violently cannonaded. They also dropped bombs on the barracks east of Strasbourg.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

A German official telegram states that three soldiers were killed at Metz by French bomb-droppers.

ANOTHER GERMAN HORROR.
TRENCHES SPRAYED WITH BURNING
LIQUID.

PARIS, March 27.

The evening communiqué said: "Artillery duels took place in the Neuport region. We carried and occupied further south of the farm in the front of our lines north of St. Georges."

The Germans in Alsace sprayed burning liquid on our trenches at Reichackerkopf, but without result.

GERMAN AREOPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, March 28.

The last night's communiqué said:— The day passed off quietly, the enemy displaying no activity.

The German aeroplane which dropped bombs at Manonviller was brought down and the pilot and observer captured.

FAMOUS "75" IN PERFECT
ORDER.

AMPLE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.

A French official review of the war says that the famous "seventy-five" guns are as perfect to-day as on the first day of the war although their use has exceeded all calculations.

The consumption of projectiles has been so enormous that an ammunition crisis arose, which however was completely overcome several weeks ago, and the French can provide an ample supply of munitions for as long as the war lasts.

The French have been supplying projectiles to several of the Allies, including the Serbians. The Belgians' heavy artillery, which was in process of reorganisation at the outbreak of the war, was inferior to the enemy's but the enemy now admits their superiority in abundance, power, and precision of our heavy guns.

The review dwells on the exact accuracy of the transport service, the commercial prosperity of the country is proved by the fact that what was crowded with shipping as never time of peace. It will be new docks everywhere.

The presence of the British caused intense activity of abundant circulation of France.

BISHOP OF LO

EASTER IN

JAPANESE

A Jap

BOTHA'S BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETREAT INTO INTERIOR.

BURGHERS' BEWILDERING TACTICS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

SWAKOPMUND, Mar. 27.

The sudden and successful dash of General Botha's forces in the desert is a brilliant achievement.

All the arms performed their allotted tasks most effectively.

The Burghers are bewildering the enemy with their tactics and the enemy has been forced to retreat well into the interior.

The German prisoners are surprised at the strength and mobility of the British force operating in a barren waterless country and at its splendid gunnery.

COLONEL MARITZ'S ESCAPE

GERMANS' DESIRE TO GET HOLD OF HIM.

SWAKOPMUND, Mar. 26.

A captured German officer reports that Colonel Maritz escaped towards Central Africa. He added that the Germans longed to get hold of him.

THE COTTON TRADE.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, March 26.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has arranged to meet a deputation of the Cardroom Workers Amalgamation to consider an application for a ten-per-cent. bonus owing to the increased cost of living. The North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Spinners Association has already declined the weavers' application for a war bonus on the ground that the outlook for trade in cotton and cloths is gloomy.

GERMAN WAR METHODS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

The Senate of the Calcutta University today unanimously adopted the following resolution:—That the University of Calcutta views with the strongest abhorrence and condemnation the doctrines about war which glorify force and violence, and the doctrines about the conduct of the war which have led to acts and practices intensifying the suffering inseparable from a state of war. The University condemns in particular as wholly indefensible the destruction of the University of Louvain.

RECRUITING IN THE PUNJAB.

NEW TRIBES NOW SUPPLYING RECRUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

In his speech at Gujrat (Punjab) on Wednesday in reply to several addresses, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed pleasure that, although Gujrat was still behind Rawalpindi and Jhelum, it formed the best recruiting ground in the North Punjab.

Some new tribes such as the Gondals, which, though composed of brave, stalwart men have hitherto held aloof from military service, are now supplying recruits, and are thereby raising the izat of their clans.

APPEAL FOR MORE NURSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Director-General of the Army Medical Corps, acknowledging the help of cure hospitals in the treatment of the wounded asks for yet more assistance.

He anticipates a great and early increase in the number of the nurses required.

He wishes that the maximum number of probationers should be taken and trained for three or six months and then sent to the military hospitals.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, March 28.

ing casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

V. Herbert-Smith, Rifle

Marshall, Grenadiers.

A. Colley, Cornwallis.

anderson, East Lancashires.

J. Croft, Gloucesters.

Markar, North Stafford-

Shropshire.

ownall, West Kents.

Ramsay, Gordons.

S. Smith, West

Yorks.

Went.

Went.

Went.

Went.

Went.

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Went.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

LOST GERMAN SUBMARINE.

GERMAN FLEET ROUSED TO ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 27.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 26th March:—

The German submarine, U 29, which has been sunk, was, according to the German press, commanded by Captain Weddigen, who in the U 9 sank the Hancu, Cressy and Aboukir, and later the Hawke. U 29 has been commissioned only a short time, since a fortnight ago it sank several merchant-ships off Scilly Islands.

The weather is still too bad for the continuation of the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts, but reconnaissance is being executed and mine-sweeping effected. The brief occupation of the German port Memel by the Russians has aroused the German fleet's long inaction, and on Tuesday seven battleships made a demonstration on the Russian Baltic coast, bombarding fishing villages between Memel and Libau.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

More heavy fighting has occurred in the north coast and the Russians are continuing to make progress there, gradually forcing the Germans back. A Russian communiqué says that their offensive in the Central Carpathians is developing with complete success. Russian troops, under extremely difficult conditions, have gained a most decisive success near the Lupkov Pass, and carried a very important Austrian position on the mountain crest. The Austrians made several counter-attacks, but were nearly annihilated by Russian fire and bayonet charges. 100 officers, 1,000 men and several dozen machine guns were captured. From the rest nothing important is reported.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 25th March:—

British airmen made another successful raid upon engineering works near Antwerp which the Germans were utilising for the construction of submarines. Twelve bombs were dropped on the works which were observed to be on fire and considerable damage is believed to have been done to them and to two submarines. Three more submarines were observed on the slips.

Five aeroplanes were engaged in the raid. Heavy weather compelled two to return and one airman after dropping bombs lost the way and landed on Dutch territory where he was interned.

A report from Holland says that one submarine was destroyed and the other seriously damaged.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

In North Poland fights for the possession of isolated vantage points assumed an extremely desperate character. The Germans brought up strong reinforcements and they stubbornly defending their positions. They subject the Russians to a perfect hurricane of fire and make vigorous counter-attacks with numerous fresh troops.

The Russians are also advancing in the central Carpathians. They have repulsed several counter-attacks and seized several fortified heights.

A COSTLY DEFENCE.

It is established in Petrograd that the enemy's efforts to relieve Przemyśl by attacks on Carpathians since the end of January cost them 200,000 killed and 100,000 prisoners. The size of the Przemyśl garrison which surrendered causes astonishment, being nearly treble of what was required to defend the town. The fall has had a most depressing effect in Austria-Hungary and especially in Hungary where the danger of the Russian invasion is now greatly increased. Nothing notable is reported from the western front.

In the Dardanelles the gale has abated and mine sweepers are again at work but wind is still too high for the resumption of operations.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS' CONSPIRACY

MAHARATTA FOUND IN POSSESSION OF TEN BOMBS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

In connection with the investigation of the conspiracy among the returned emigrants in the Punjab a Maharatta named Vishnu Ganesh Pingle was arrested on the night of the 23rd instant, in Meerut in possession of ten bombs and some bottles of Greek fire. The arrested man returned recently from America, and has been wanted by the police for some time.

JULLUNDUR DACOITIES.

RETURNED EMIGRANT SAID TO BE THE LEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

Raj Lalhu Ram has been appointed Special Magistrate at Jullundur, to try the accused sent up by police as being responsible for the recent dacoities at Alwalpur in the Jullundur District. One Natha Singh, a returned emigrant, is said to be the leader of the gang.

LORD ROTHSCILD.

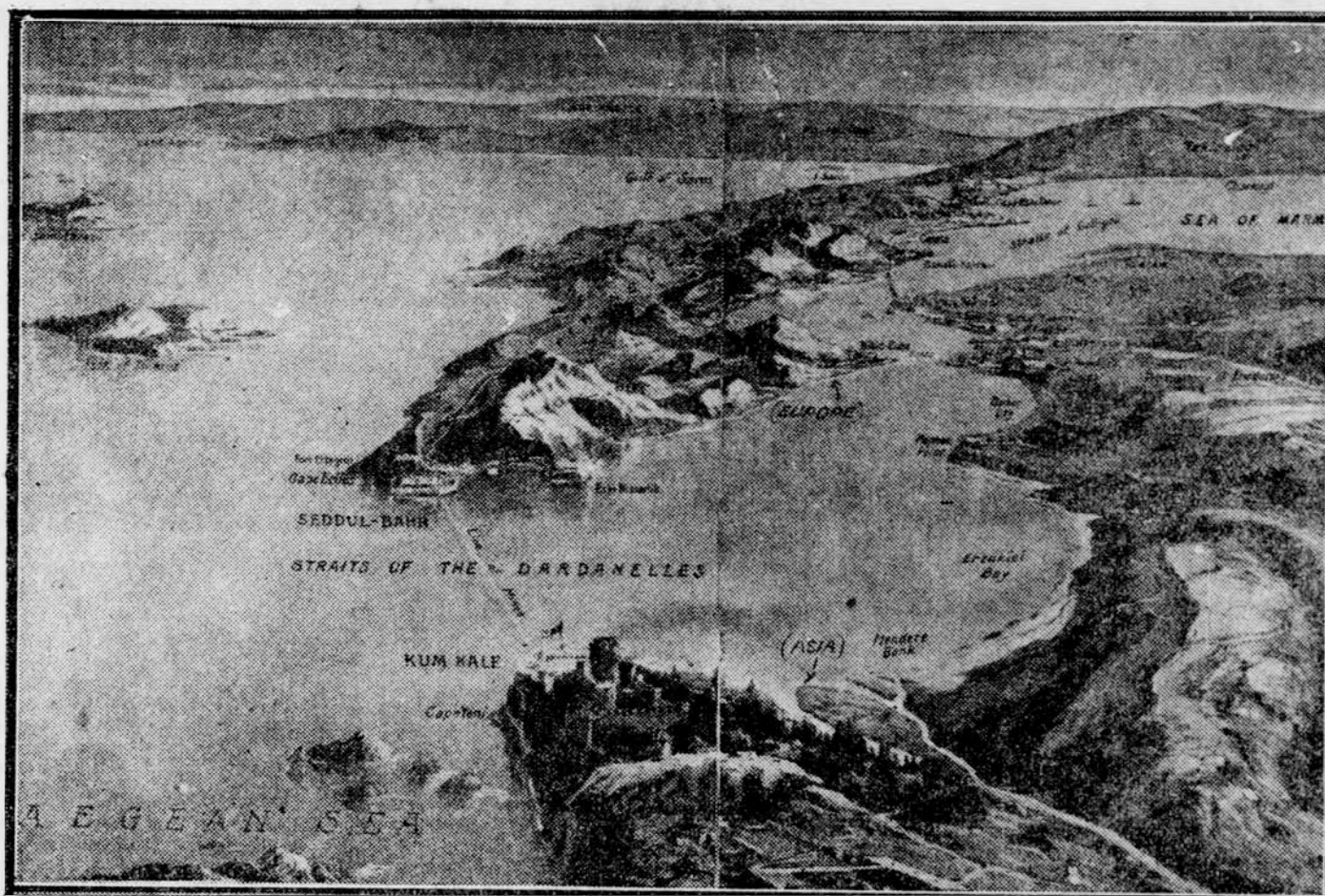
(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

The "Observer" states that Lord Rothschild has had a serious operation.

His condition is satisfactory.

THE DARDANELLES.



This bird's eye view of the famous Straits shows the reader at a glance the difficulties which the Allied Fleets are surmounting. The latest telegram reports that the Straits are now clear up to the town of Dardanelles, which is in the Bay on the Asiatic side beyond Fort Chanak. The map is reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH ON THE BUDGET.

The following is the text of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad's speech in the Budget debate in the Imperial Council:—

My Lord,—I have now been accustomed for many years in the Bombay Legislative Council on the budget discussion, to find member after member getting up and congratulating the Finance Member on his skill, his acumen, his sympathy and every virtue under the sun which they discover in him. Coming here, I find the same thing in this Council; and I suppose I am expected to join in the chorus. But let me assure the Hon. the Finance Minister that, I do so on this occasion in no conventional manner. The task the Finance Member had to perform on this occasion was really a very difficult one, and as my hon. friend Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, has told us every body in the country expected that the new budget would bring in fresh taxation. We were all very agreeably surprised with the budget that was introduced when we found that the Finance Minister was able to make his proposals without any fresh taxation at all, and I do hope that circumstances will not so supervene as to force him to have additional taxation in the future.

EDUCATION: UNSPENT BALANCES.

Coming to the heads of the budget, particularly referring to that of education in which I take special interest, the budget shows that in spite of the stress and strain of present circumstances, the budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the revised estimate of 1914-15 by 15 lakhs. But the report which the Hon. Mr. Sharp supplied us yesterday is on the whole sad reading. We find there that although the total number of children attending schools in this country, has advanced by 737,426 during the period March 12 to March 14, still the percentage of those at school upon those of school going age is only 10.6, the average for the whole country; and matters are still more unsatisfactory when you come to examine the figures with regard to the boys and girls separately with regard to the boys the percentage is no doubt 32.8 per cent.; but with regard to the girls the percentage as shown in the report is only 5.9. Considering the real value and urgent need of extending education I do hope and trust that means will be found, if not in this year, in subsequent years, to promote primary education largely and also to push on the interests of all other education. The same report shows, your Excellency, that although the Government of India were in a position to make available to the Local Governments large amounts to spend on education, as much as three hundred lakhs represent the unspent balances. I am quite cognisant that the report makes it clear that this figure does not really represent the actual unspent balance. But the report says that in any event it would be at least 100 lakhs. This is certainly extremely disappointing and the reason given is that the Local Governments have not been ready to utilise the funds placed at their disposal and had not ready the machinery to give effect to the extension of education that was contemplated; and I find from the Report that Bengal and Bombay have been the greatest defaulters in this respect. I do hope therefore that, the Imperial Government, will, in future, ask the Local Governments to quicken their pace as regards education, and also to lay down beforehand ready schemes for utilising funds that may from time to time be placed at their disposal. In Bombay for instance, on one occasion, the Government had chalked out a scheme for three years for opening new primary schools and utilising grants that may be made available for the purpose. Unfortunately

ately that practice was afterwards abandoned and the result has been in Bombay that, though funds were made available, the Government were not ready with the machinery to give effect to the proposed extensions. I hope it will be impressed upon the Local Governments in future that they will be ready with their schemes and machinery for the purpose of utilising the funds that may be placed at their disposal.

WAR AND AFTER THE WAR: INDIAN ATTITUDE AND ASPIRATIONS.

I want, your Excellency, to associate myself completely with what has fallen from my hon. friend, Pandit Bishen Narayan Dar, with regard to the attitude of Indians during the present crisis. They have combined and they have made up their minds to render whole-hearted support to the British Government and to show to the world how loyal and united India is in support of the Empire.

With the result that prophets of evil have been falsified and our enemies have been completely disillusioned, and further the bravery, not only the bravery but the initiative, skill and resource shown by the Indian troops on the field must have been a source of great gratification not only to Indians but to Europeans connected with this country. Your Excellency, as my hon. friend Pandit Bishen Narayan Dar said, all Indians have agreed that the voice of controversy shall be hushed while this war is pending and that nothing shall be done while the war lasts to embarrass Government in any manner or to do anything that might have even the remotest semblance of making terms for their loyalty or for exacting terms for their support. Nothing of that sort, all Indians are agreed, shall be done while the war lasts. I may, however, say that the loyalty of India, of Indians, particularly of educated Indians, is what has been rightly termed in certain quarters as reasoned loyalty. They are loyal, they have been loyal, and they will continue to be always loyal because they are fully convinced that it is only under the British Government and under the fostering influence of British administration that they can hope to attain in fullness of time that self-government, within the empire which they look forward to and are entitled to look forward to. Therefore, your Excellency, if Indians expect that on the termination of the war, which they hope will soon be brought to a successful issue, definite steps forward would be taken in that direction, they are legitimately entitled to expect and hope so; and as I have said, they expect that to be done, not as any price of their loyalty, not as a reward for what they have done for the empire but as a thing that is just and right to be done, that is ripe to be done and the time for which is opportune from their point of view. Taking this view, I join again in the observations that fell from my hon. friend Pandit Bishen Dar and also the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad with regard to the unfortunate step that has been taken by the House of Lords with regard to the Executive Council for the United Provinces. Pained as one is at that action one is still more pained at the attitude taken by retired pro-consuls from this country, specially the remarks of Lord Macdonnell who is reported to have said that Indians—educated Indians—have got all that they should be given for the present and for a long time to come. I do hope and trust that that does not represent the real responsible opinion of those who are at present responsible for the administration of this country. In the firm belief, Indians do not despair that when, as I have said, the war has terminated, a definite step forward will be taken in the right direction.

And so long as England is able to produce and send out to this country statesmen of the calibre and sympathies of a Ripon, a Minto or a Hardinge, there need be no reason for despair in the matter. Here, your Excellency I may be permitted to join my humble voice in expressing the hope that has been voiced by many members before me that it may be made possible for this country to have your Excellency for a renewed period and certainly till the expiration of the war.

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. G. Waddy, 2nd 4th Somerset Light Infantry is appointed Commandant of the Wellington Sanatorium.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Education and "Divine Discontent."

The "Punjabee"—As Macaulay pointed out more than eighty years ago, you cannot give knowledge to a people without awakening ambition. Every system of education, whether eastern or western, which is true to itself, must awaken ambitions in those who receive it. The ambitions are the ambitions for a higher, fuller, richer life than what satisfies the ignorant man. The better a system of education is, the more does it awaken these ambitions. It is the glory of English education that it has developed in the people of India some of these ambitions to an extent which no form of education that we can think of could have surpassed. If there is in India to-day a craving for a fuller and freer national life, civic, political as well as economic, than has ever been within the reach of the people in historic time, it is to English education more than to any other single force at work in the country that we owe it. What is called unrest, whether political or economic, is due solely to the non-existence of facilities for the satisfaction of these ambitions. The more education is spreading, the more is the discontent growing. The more it will spread, the more it will grow. But the discontent that we speak of is what has been called "divine discontent." It is a state of mind which is dissatisfied with the present and craves for something higher and nobler and better. In all ages and countries it has been the parent of great moral transformations. No wise statesman will regard the problem involved in the growth of this discontent as a police problem.

Police Methods.

The "Indian Patriot"—If the police cannot discover the thief or the murderer, are the innocent youths to be harassed? To the impediments in the path of the youth to earn his bread, is this to be another? We are surprised that such a state of affairs should prevail in a province from whence the appeal has most persistently come for co-operation between the police and the people. A very severe example should be made of policemen who harass innocent young men. In this case the Calcutta High Court had pronounced him not guilty. He was anxious to work and to earn his living, but he could not. Did the police want to drive him to commit crime, so that they may justify themselves by arresting him on better evidence? This disclosure from Bengal must fill all minds with concern for the fate of young Bengal. Successive disclosures mean the inevitable lengthening of the list of suspects in the policemen's diary. And this is the fate of the suspects.

FRONTIER MARAUDERS.

GANG BROKEN UP AT MIRANSHAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

A salutary lesson has been given in the last few days to the raiders on the Miran-shah border where a considerable body of trans-frontier marauders has been broken up which heavy loss to them in killed and wounded. The casualties on our side were only two wounded.

THE CITY OF MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Mar. 27.

The S. S. City of Mysore is now a total wreck. Three coolies have died from poisonous gas in the vessel.

evolution by which this important branch in the administration of justice has attained an independent and honourable status, or of the variation of species as we find it in this country.

Looking at the remote history of the profession in England, we find that the solicitor was not at all a lawyer. He was a mere agent who introduced clients to the barrister and acted as spokesman on their behalf. Later on he specialised in gathering materials and evidence according to the barrister's instructions, and as he came more in touch with Law Courts and legal technicalities and subtleties he gradually evolved into a full-fledged lawyer. There is no gainsaying the fact that in the present age the average solicitor, even in England, is as competent a lawyer as an average barrister and that in Bombay, (taking the average), the balance weighs in the solicitor's favour. It is however unfortunate that in England, among the barristers and judges (who are always recruited from barristers) the solicitor still retains the primitive status which attached to him as agent when he was as ignorant of law as the client he represented. Fortunately, however, in India, and particularly in Bombay, this notion has never existed, or if it did, it is gradually dying out. It must be remembered that the solicitor in India is a species of superior breed. He started with and acquired a status and reputation of which he is proud and which he honourably retains to the present day. He is the trusted adviser of his clients and fully deserves the confidence reposed in him. He has his client's interests alone at heart. He is an able lawyer, a respectable citizen and an honoured member of society. There may be black sheep in the profession and the fleece may vary in hue from snow-white to grey or jet-black. But these are rare exceptions, few and far between. The solicitors of Bombay have honourably upheld the best traditions of the legal profession and are in every way fit to occupy the appointments in the High Court referred to by "Anomaly." Nobody will recognise this fact more readily than the present Chief Justice, than whom a more sympathetic, impartial and straightforward Chief Justice never adorned the bench, and I am sure that if a solicitor with experience and other qualifications mentioned above applies for one of these posts, he will, under the present regime, stand as good a chance as a barrister with like qualifications. If "Anomaly" doubts this let him test it by sending in his application.—Yours, etc.,

LITIGANT.

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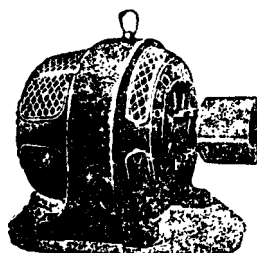
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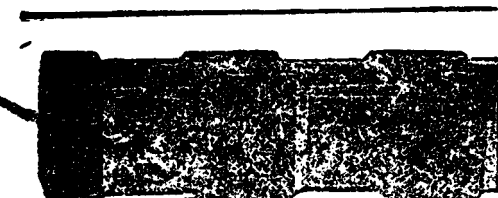
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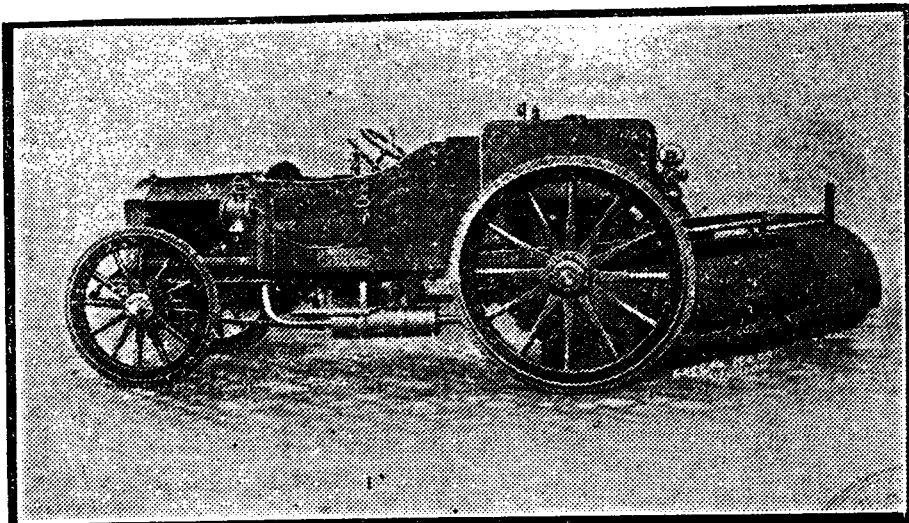
(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

THE MECHANICAL SWEEPER.

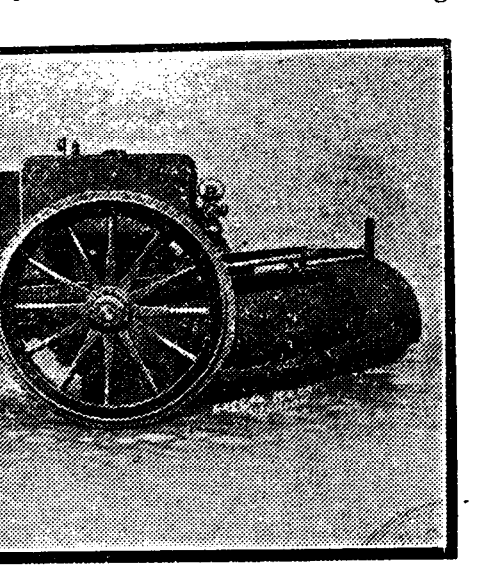
Here is a labour saving, sanitary, germ
destroying contrivance, which should par-
ticularly adapt itself to the condition of the
dirty, dusty roads and streets in India.
A practical remedy for the many ills that
are brought about through our inhaling the
wind swept refuse, and dust, laden with
germs that breed influenza, painful eyes,
soiled frocks etc., to mention nothing of the
dirt and dust, which through present
methods of cleaning, is simply to brush the



street refuse from one spot to another, giv-
ing us to eat what we do not want and send-
ing into our homes and offices much to set-
tle everywhere making us and everything
else feel and look as though it needed an
immediate bath.

This mechanical sweeper, which is
electrically driven, has a large brush which
takes in a large part of the street or road-
way. In pushing the refuse to the curb on a
wholesale plan, where the carters can follow
gathering it up for removal. The sweeper is

supplied with a brush entirely covered over,
preventing the raising of any disagreeable
dust.
This sweeper is furnished with a powerful
petrol motor, capable of giving an average
speed of about 6 to 8 miles an hour, when
travelling over fairly hilly
roads. The rotation of the
brush is in proportion to the speed of
the machine. It can be turned around in
a very short length, and the brush can be
raised by means of a lever which is mani-
pulated from the driver's seat. During the



monsoon season it would easily take care of
those lakes of mud. When desired the
sweeper can be fitted with rubber tyres mak-
ing it practically noiseless. In England, on
the Continent and in America they are
being largely used, many of the municipali-
ties finding them almost indispensable.
For further particulars of these Thomas
Green & Sons' (of Leeds and London)
Motor Sweepers, enquiries should be sent
to Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Royal
Insurance Building, Bombay.

ALTERNATING CURRENT
CEILING FANS.

Now that summer will slowly and surely
fasten upon us its unpleasant and depress-
ing influence, it behoves our readers, for
comfort in their office and at home to im-
mediately seek a counteracting remedy, es-
pecially here in India, where the ever smil-
ing Old Sol seems to take especial plea-
sure in bringing us to a condition of baking
and melting.

The alternating current ceiling fan, here
illustrated, has many distinctive features
which will readily commend it to the per-
spiring public.

Particular attention is called to the actual
sweep of the blades of this fan. The blades
as will be seen are fastened to the carrier
directly beneath the motor, so that the



THE ART OF RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

In an interesting paper read before the
Institution of Railway Signal Engineers,
Mr. A. F. Bound gave an exhaustive review
of the art of signalling with some sugges-
tions. He described very fully the advan-
tages of the "block" system, and said:—"It
has served its purpose for a number of
years, and when introduced, and under the
conditions of those times, it was a perfectly
satisfactory and desirable addition to the
equipment of a railroad, it now stands
arranged and it is up to the signalling
fraternity to provide a more satisfactory and
reliable substitute." After describing the
faults and the technical difficulties of that
system, the author proceeded and said that
the grand work of block signalling in the
future would be "track circuit," adding

that, "if continuous track circuit were
installed, the present block system, with its
codes, rules, instruments and confusion, can
be swept away; as a proof of its efficiency
Mr. Bound points out that extensive instal-
lations have been in use, on the L. & S. W.
Railway between Basingstoke and Woking,
and on the Great Central between Ardwick
and Godley, for a number of years with the
happiest results. In the latter case it is
known that at least one mishap has been
prevented by its use; probably there have
been others, but track circuit, he
emphasises, by its very nature, is perform-
ing best when least heard of. The
author's contribution to the Institution of
Railway Signal Engineers will, we are sure,
be greatly valued and deserves the most
careful study by all interested in railway
signalling.

MOTOR CARS.



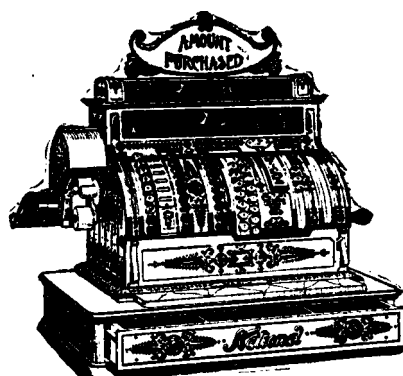
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known in India. But in England,
Continent, and America most of the shops
big or small, are utilizing them with great
advantage. Merchants in India will
gradually adopt them when they come to
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a faithful cashier, and an accurate book-
keeper with all chances of mistakes and
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more than 1,500,000 Cash Registers are in
daily use of the World. Every Merchant
ought to see for himself what a Cash Re-
gister can do for him. He may not buy it
but he ought to investigate in his own
interest. The Company has now started
manufacturing Audit Machines for all sorts
of Offices, whereby the office books are kept
straight and the Manager is kept in
intimate touch with his business without
wading through facts and figures. The
tendency of the present age is to do every-
thing by mechanical means wherever
possible. Cash Registers can be seen at
the National Cash Register Company's
Office, No. 1, Dalal Street.

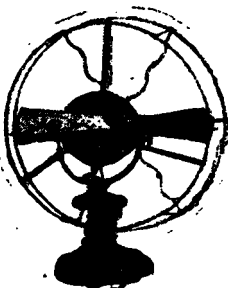
TRAMWAYS FOR HEAVY
TRAFFIC.

A scheme is under consideration
by the Leeds Corporation, who
are owners of the tramway sys-
tem, to carry heavy loads by tram-
way; it is suggested that for the
purpose hopper wagons be con-
structed, to be drawn over the
system by electric locomotives.
We understand that these wagons
are to have a capacity of ten
tons and that a charge will be
made approximating four-pence
per ton-miles. It would appear
that such a scheme, if adopted in
manufacturing towns, would re-
lieve the wear and tear on roads
that obtain through the extreme-
ly heavy traffic. It is stated that
in Sheffield it is not uncommon
to transport 100 tons on four
wheels; latterly the Sheffield Town
Council have, it is said, made an
agreement under which they
charge, on a rate per mile, for
all weights above fifteen tons.
Mr. Hadfield, a well-known
authority on roads and road traffic
is of opinion that granite setts
laid on a concrete bed crush
sooner than when laid upon a
resilient bed. The proposal of
the Leeds Corporation would save
much of the destruction of roads
now caused by heavy transport
traffic.—"Cassier's Magazine."

It is an easy task to shape an iron when
it is at white heat. The cooler it becomes
the harder must the smith pound to get it
into shape. Get at the small tasks while
they are sizzling hot. Leave the job till
tomorrow and you will find both material
and workman have cooled. Remember that
some other man may be held up by your
tardiness. His duties may be thrown out
of order by your delay.

By copying answers to letters on the
backs of the letters to which reply is being
made, three things are accomplished: 1. The
letter and the reply can be separated. 2.
As more than 50 per cent. of correspon-
dence is in answer to letters received, a
saving of fully 25 per cent. in filing space is
effected. 3. Of real, but less importance, is
the saving in cost of copying sheets.

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The Elliott Addressing Machine, is a sim-
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The machine prints through stencils, fac-
simile typewriting, and with it you can
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take in name, street number or city while
the addressed package is always
neatness itself. Further you can
file away these stencils as you
do index cards as the frame is ar-
ranged to be printed or written upon
just like an index card. The Elliott
Addresser for which Messrs. Warden & Co.,
Hummum Street, are the agents, can be used
for many different purposes besides regular
mailing lists. Banks can use them to address
monthly statements, gas, telephone, light
water, and milk companies use the Elliott
in making out monthly bills. They can be
used for filling in dividend checks, for
marking shipping tags, etc. In fact it is
a handy little machine that should find its
way into every business house.

The Multigraph for which Messrs.
Warden are also the agents, is a multiple
typewriter and a rapid rotary printing-press
combined in one machine for office use. As
a multiple typewriter it produces from
letters at the rate of from 1,200 to 5,000
an hour—a perfect typewritten letter,
ready to have the name address easily
matched in by your correspondence type-
writer. As a printing machine it prints
advertising matter and office forms; prints
them when you want them, in quantities
large or small, saves from 25 to 75 per cent.
of the customary cost of printing and
assures privacy when privacy is needed.
It occupies no more floor-space than the
average typewriter desk; and your own
employees can quickly learn to operate it.
In brief it offers almost limitless opportu-
nities for increasing profits by multiply-
ing advertising matter at a trifling expense,
or by reducing printing costs.

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bay, will gladly mail booklet and particu-
lars to those interested.

WASTE LIQUORS FROM TINPLATE
WORKS.

It has been well said that there is no-
thing wasted; all things have their uses;
those who have ever visited one of the
Welsh tin-plate works will know there is
extensive use of liquors in the preparation
of the tin-plate. Mr. G. B. Kershaw,
M.Inst.C.E., who was at one time engineer
for the Royal Commission on Sewage Dis-
posal gave some interesting particulars on
the subject in an article published in a re-
cent issue of "The Surveyor," in the course
of which he said:—"The waste liquors consist
of the liquor from the black and white pick-
ling vats, and the wash, or 'swilling' waters
used for freeing the plates from acid. Pick-
ling liquor contains large quantities of fer-
rous sulphate and, when discharged into
streams, precipitates upon the bed and sides,
a red deposit, killing fish and destroying
vegetation; such liquors are also injurious
when discharged in large volumes into
sewers as they quickly destroy the jointing.
After the liquor in the pickling vats has
been in use for some time it becomes im-
pregnated with sulphate of iron, which is re-
covered by evaporation in wooden tanks lined
with lead, scrap iron being used to kill the
acid, the crystals obtained finding a ready
sale, but much depends upon the market
price of copperas. When hydrochloric acid
has been used as a pickle the contents of the
vat are rarely recovered. In cases where
both pickle and waste waters are discharged
direct into sewers, it is desirable that they
should be mixed before discharge in a suit-
able storage tank; the liquors need to be
neutralized and discharged equally through-
out the day. When sewers are not avail-
able lime should be added, to neutralize the
acidity, and the liquor subjected to efficient
settlement in sludge-straining beds, it will
be found that a large quantity of residue is
produced. In connection with the disposal
of spent liquor, Mr. Kershaw stated that it
is returned to the manufacturers of the
acid.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN
AUSTRALIA.

Through the courtesy of the High Com-
missioner of Australia, we are able to report
says "Cassier's Magazine," that good pro-
gress has been made in the construction of
the Transcontinental Railway, which is to
link up the railways of Western Australia
with those of the Eastern States. During
four weeks ended December 19th, no less
than 3,450 miles of platelaying was done,
a record, we understand for this line and
for railways in Australia. At the West
Australian end the head of the road now
stands at 152 miles; the earthworks have
been completed to the 157th mile, and the
telegraph line to 148 miles, 18 miles having
been erected in the month. In the South
Australian section the head of the road has
reached 156 miles; the earthworks 180 miles;
and the telegraph line 149 miles. In all,
some 1,400 men are employed, 150 scoops
are at present working in one gang, and
good water has been struck in wells; one
dam of 5,000,000 gallons capacity is almost
finished and the others are in course of con-
struction. In the northern territory, the
Pine Creek-Katherine River Railway is be-
ing pushed forward and 35 miles of clearing
has been completed, of the earth-
works nine miles, and the water-
way 11 miles; 228 men are at
present employed. Rails and other materials
are being landed at Port Darwin.

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Sir J. L. Jenkins Chief Justice of Bengal; The
Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of
the Legal and Medical Profession, and other
high esonages (ones of which we append
below).—

Sowalla Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1908.
Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various
occasions, examined my eyes with
Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with
glasses for the correction of mixed astig-
matism; they suit me so well that I find
great comfort in using them, and I have
much pleasure in testifying to his skill and
ability.

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clearly put and leave nothing to be desired.
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LAW INTELLIGENCE

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

DECREE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT SET ASIDE.

BAL BANGADHAR TILAK AND THREE OTHERS,
APPELLANTS, V. BALA MAHARAJ AND
ANOTHER, RESPONDENTS.

News has been received by cable that their Lordships of the Privy Council have delivered judgment in the above case, setting aside the decree of the Bombay High Court.

This case related to the succession to the estate of one Baba Maharaj, a deceased Maratha sirdar of eminent family, who died on the 7th August, 1897. He left three daughters and a young widow, Tai Maharaj, who was pregnant at the time. Shortly before he died he made a will. This will provided that in case his widow had not a son, or if she had a son who died young, she should adopt, in consultation with the trustees he appointed. They were Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Gunesh Shriniksha Kharade, Mr. Shripad Sakharan Kharabojkar, Mr. Kirtikar and Mr. Nagpurkar. The will further provided that the trustees should manage the estate during the minority of her son. Thereafter, they managed the estate, and there was a good deal of discussion and enquiry as to an adoption. It was agreed that an adoption should be made, but it seemed difficult to decide on any particular boy. In 1901 it was settled that Tai Maharaj, Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kharade should go to Aurangabad to select a boy. They accordingly went there and chose a boy. The father of the boy, Bhansabhai, agreed to give and it was alleged, Tai Maharaj agreed to accept him. A deed was executed by Bhansabhai to Tai Maharaj reciting that he had given his son Jagannath in adoption to Tai Maharaj. It was also stated in this deed "You may at your pleasure, at any place, get the 'dattahoma' ceremonies performed." At the same time Tai Maharaj signed a letter stating that he had given his son, that she would bring him up as a son and that she would not take any one else in adoption. Shortly after this, Tai Maharaj expressed a wish to repudiate her adoption proceedings and to adopt one Bala Maharaj. In this she persisted in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kharade to prevent her, and eventually she did adopt Bala Maharaj.

In this way two rival claimants came into the field. Jagannath, a young boy about six years of age, alleged to have been adopted at Aurangabad; and Bala Maharaj who was adopted at Kolhapur.

The present suit was filed by the trustees to establish the adoption of Jagannath and to secure the management of the estate by the trustees.

The suit was heard by Mr. Javerilal Thakur, First Class Sub-Judge at Poona, who allowed the plaintiff's claim. On appeal to the High Court, the Division Bench consisting of Justices Chandavarkar and Heaton reversed the decree of the trial Court, holding that the adoption of Jagannath by Tai Maharaj was the result of undue influence exercised over her by Messrs. Tilak and Kharade and secondly that the adoption was not completed as required by Hindu law to render it valid.

The trustees appealed to the Privy Council against this decision, leave to appeal being granted by Justices Russell and Chandavarkar on 18th October 1911.

Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare and B. V. Vidwans, pleaders, High Court, went to England to represent the interest of the appellants and respondents respectively.

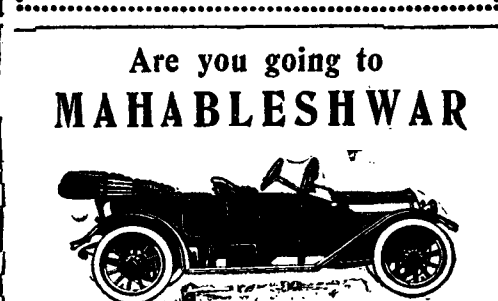
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Salmon, C. & B. large tin.		0 12
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SURETY'S LIABILITY.

GANDAPPA GANDA—Appellant v. LINGAN-
GANDA DIN RAYANGOWDA—Respondent.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Patwardhan, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhule.

The facts are these: The plaintiff, as the adopted son of one Rayanganda, sued in 1908 to recover his properties immovable and moveable from the defendants. As the income of the properties was large, the Court ordered the defendants to furnish security. The appellants gave security to the extent of Rs. 14,000 for mesne profits and costs of suit. He also gave another bond for Rs. 6,000 for the production of moveable property in the possession of the defendants. Thereafter, in July 1909, plaintiff got a decree and sought to execute it. Meanwhile the defendants filed an appeal to the High Court, and execution proceedings were ordered to be stayed on proper security being furnished. The Subordinate Judge ordered the defendants to furnish security for Rs. 20,000. The appellants having objected, the Court ordered that the appellants might give a bond for Rs. 15,000 and the defendants might give a bond for Rs. 5,000. The appellants held themselves responsible for the due performance of the High Court decree by the defendants. On 12th Feb. 1912, the High Court affirmed the Subordinate Judge's order, whereupon the plaintiff-respondent renewed his application for execution. The mesne profits and the value of the moveable property amounted to Rs. 14,000 and the defendants failed to pay the amount, the plaintiff proceeded against the sureties. The appellants contended that the bond for Rs. 15,000 only under the third bond which superseded the first two. The Subordinate Judge held that the three bonds were separate and distinct and that the High Court did not cancel the first two by implication, and that consequently the appellants were liable to the extent of the total amount of those bonds.

Their Lordships agreed with the Subordinate Judge and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. S. S. Patkar and Mr. G. P. Mureshwar appeared for the respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

OPIUM AND COTTON DEALS.

JUDGMENT IN A BOMBAY SUIT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).
ABRAHAM E. J. ABRAHAM v. BINODIRAM
BALCHAND, A FIRM.

In the above suit his Lordship delivered judgment in which the facts of the case appear in many of the facts of the case appear in the judgment.

Abraham Abraham, the plaintiff, in this suit was a merchant and commission agent, and as such carried on business in Bombay. His brother, David Abraham, carried on business also as merchant and commission agent in Shanghai. The defendants were a well-known firm of Marwar merchants and carried on an extensive business in Bombay and dealt very largely among the Marwaris in India, opium, which they exported for sale to China.

The plaintiff stated that the defendants consigned opium chests through the plaintiff to Shanghai for sale to the Chinese, and that the plaintiff made large advances to the defendants against such consignments. The plaintiff claimed that on the date he filed this suit a sum of Rs. 1,25,552-8-4 was due to him on account of such advances, and sought to recover the same from the defendants. All the defendants denied the plaintiff's claim, and David Abraham to whom the defendants' opium was sent for sale held a large stock of defendants' opium at Shanghai, the value of which appeared to have been in excess of the monies due by the defendants to the plaintiff on account of the advances against defendants' opium consignments.

The plaintiff sought to have the opium sold and the sale proceeds realised and remitted to Bombay by the plaintiff's brother David Abraham after suit. The plaintiff having made up an account in the way he contended it should be made up, had paid himself what he claimed to be due, and paid over the surplus sale proceeds to the defendants, and when the suit came on for hearing, it was stated that so far as the plaintiff was then concerned, there was nothing due by the defendants to the plaintiff.

DISPUTE OVER ACCOUNT.

The defendants on the other hand disputed the amount of the debt as made up by the plaintiff and counterclaimed that an account of the dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendants mentioned in the plaintiff should be taken by and under the directions of this court. The principal item which they disputed, and which they contended should be taken by and under the directions of this court, was a charge of 1 1/2 per cent. commission which the plaintiff's brother insisted on charging on the value of opium chests consigned to Shanghai for sale, but which the defendants' request were reshipped by David Abraham to defendants' agents at Hongkong. They contended that the commission on those chests should be at the rate of 3 p. c. and not 1 1/2 p. c. The defendants further counterclaimed two sums of money on certain cotton transactions which they had registered as the plaintiff's 'kutcha adtyas'. The plaintiff admitted only a part of this counterclaim and resisted the claim as made by the defendants on certain grounds.

The two points for decision in the suit were: what was the rate of commission payable by the defendants, on the value of opium reshipped from Shanghai to Hongkong; and what was due by the plaintiff to the defendants on the cotton transactions.

While the case was in progress and the plaintiff was under cross-examination the learned counsel for the defendants raised an issue as to whether the plaintiff's brother David Abraham was not a necessary party and whether he ought not to be joined as co-plaintiff in the suit. No secret was made of the fact that the issue was raised for the purpose of pleading limitation against the plaintiff's claim as it was contended that the suit would be barred if the plaintiff's brother was sought to be joined as co-plaintiff at that stage.

On the evidence recorded, however, his Lordship came to the conclusion that David Abraham was not the plaintiff's brother, and the suit as constituted was not defective by reason of the non-joinder of David Abraham as co-plaintiff.

His Lordship then stated what the relations between the brothers in business were. Shortly, the plaintiff obtained from Indian merchants in Bombay consignments of opium for sale at Shanghai to his brother David and made advances against such consignments. David, after deducting all charges and expenses as agent for sale of such opium, charged a commission of 1 1/2 p. c. on the sale proceeds of Malwa opium and 3 p. c. commission on sale proceeds of Patna and Benares opium. The plaintiff expected to be paid a share in these commissions as his share of remuneration for obtaining these opium consignments. But all documents showed that the defendants and other consignees of opium to David Abraham through the plaintiff, agreed to pay that commission not to the plaintiff but to his brother David.

The accounts on which the plaintiff had based his suit, when carefully scrutinised, showed that what the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants was the advances made by him to the defendants against their opium consignments, interest thereon and telegraph charges. Incidentally the charge of commission came into the account but that

really formed no part of the account as between the plaintiff and defendants.

QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

His Lordship stated the plaintiff's method of keeping accounts and came to a clear conclusion on the evidence that so far as the plaintiff was concerned the question of commission formed no portion of the plaintiff's claim against the defendant in the suit, and that the defendants were not entitled to raise the question of commission in any suit in which David Abraham was not a party. But having heard the evidence and having regard to the conclusion to which he had come his Lordship thought it was desirable to decide this question raised by the defendant in the suit.

His Lordship then examined at great length the evidence given by the plaintiff and the defendant and held that the plaintiff was entitled to charge 1 1/2 p. c. commission on the chests of Malwa opium sent from Shanghai to Hongkong at consignors' request and not only 3 per cent which according to the agreement and custom the defendants contended they were only entitled to charge.

His Lordship then allowed the defendants' counterclaim to the extent of making a reference to the commission to take account between the parties in respect of the opium transactions in the plaintiff mentioned—the reference to the commission to the defendants' risk as to costs occasioned by that error.

COUNTER-CLAIM BY DEFENDANTS.

The next question in the suit was in connection with the defendants' counter-claim in respect of certain cotton transactions in which they acted as brokers. The 'kutcha adtyas' seemed that in addition to his other businesses the plaintiff Abraham dealt in cotton for forward delivery. As was usual with necessary his consignments to be registered by some recognised shroff in the market and he appointed the defendants his 'kutcha adtyas' to register his transactions. The plaintiff through his broker sold in the market 100 bales of Bengal cotton for delivery on the 25th of July 1913 and he sold 1,100 bales of Broach good machine ginned cotton for delivery on the 25th March 1913. These contracts he asked the defendants to register and the defendants accordingly registered the contracts and issued their own contracts to the various merchants to whom the plaintiff had sold these 1,200 bales. It was admitted by the defendants that the plaintiff knew that the contracts were entered into and were to be performed according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. The Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association fix the rates for due dates of each valid and all contracts entered into by the members of the Association are either to be performed or differences paid according to the rates fixed by the directors of this Association. The plaintiff admitted that he was not binding on him. The plaintiff charged for this valid of March 1913 Messrs. Balchand Ungachand and Co. had covered all Broach cotton and thereby ingated the price of Broach cotton to the plaintiff. The price of Broach cotton for that valid and he further charged that most of the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were interested in fixing a high rate and that their action in doing so was contrary to law and contrary to their own regulations and that consequently the rate was not binding on him and that he was not bound to pay the difference at that rate. He contended that the true rate was not Rs. 314, but Rs. 315 and he brought into Court the sum which according to his contention was the only sum payable by him to the defendants in respect of 1,100 bales of Broach Cotton.

The defendants made a twofold answer to these objections and they were both effective and conclusive. In the first place they denied that the rate was fictitious and was improperly fixed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and they contended that if the rate had been improperly fixed they were bound to pay to the merchants in the market difference according to that rate.

His Lordship held that the attempt to prove that the rates were fictitious or that the Directors were interested in fixing a high rate had hopelessly broken down and Mr. Setalvad after examining several witnesses abandoned the attempt.

His Lordship came to the conclusion that Rs. 349 was the true rate of Broach machine ginned cotton for March valid of 1913 and that the plaintiff was bound to pay the defendants difference on 1,100 bales at this rate. On the defendants' counter-claim accordingly by there was a decree against the plaintiff for the two sums of Rs. 314 and Rs. 27,208-13-0 with interest at 6 per cent. The suit was referred to the commissioner to take an account of the charges and transactions in respect of opium consignments mentioned in the plaintiff and to ascertain what was payable.

As the plaintiff had succeeded on the question of commission the defendants' counter-claim in respect of the cotton transactions, all costs occasioned by the plaintiff's counter-claim in respect of the cotton transactions.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. Messrs. Payne & Co. and Messrs. Jinnah and Mr. Inverarity for the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(Before Mr. Justice Beames and a common jury.)

EMPROR (Thakerasidas Surajmal Complainant) v. HARI HEMRAJ.

At the second Criminal Sessions of the current year, the further hearing of the trial of Hari Hemraj, a Mukadam, on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property, was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

The case for the prosecution is that the accused, who acted as the firm's 'mukadam', being entrusted with 4,478 bags of linseed, without any authority on the head of the firm or any one on his behalf sold 1,738 bags of linseed and misappropriated the price realised viz. Rs. 25,000 the present market price of the bags of linseed.

Mr. B. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhi & Co., appeared to prosecute on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. S. G. Velinakar, with Mr. Bativala, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon, appeared for the accused.

Nandlal Thakerasidas, Virji Jetha, Inspector Barnes and Krishnarao Anand Rao gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

The trial is proceeding and the Sessions adjourned till Monday.

THE BANGALORE EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 27.

It is understood that the Mysore Government are unwilling to interfere with the arrangements of the City Municipal Exhibition Committee to allow liquor bars, gaming tables, etc., within their enclosures. This is in reply to the memorial to the Maharajah based on the protest which failed at last Monday's public meeting.

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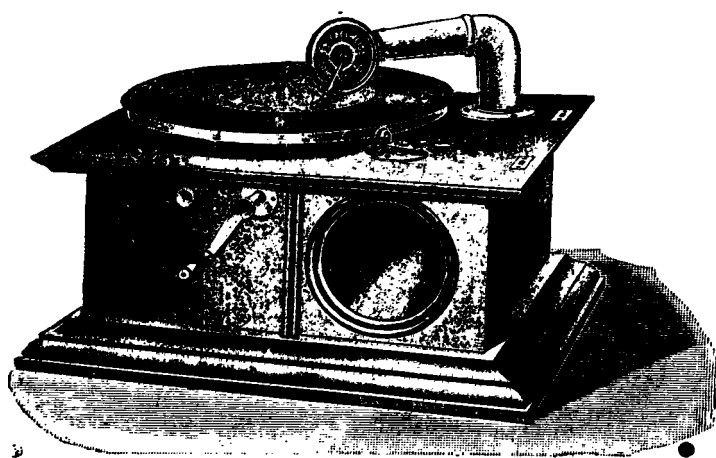
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GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

DELHI, Mar. 27.
The appointment of Mr. S. J. Bodaline as acting Vice Consul for Russia at Calcutta is recognised, and that of Sanor Manuel De Caabeyrs as Consul for Spain at Bombay confirmed.

Major W. G. Hutchinson, Political Department, is posted Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Mr. C. H. Gidney, C. S., is posted Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta Pishin.

Mr. B. H. C. Greig, C. S., is posted temporarily as Additional Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmere.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Foulkes, I. M. S., and Major F. D. S. Rayner, I. M. S., revert to the Military Department.

The Rev. F. G. H. Tumbiling is appointed Chaplain, Banga Establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Mr. F. C. Bose, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, reverts to his substantive appointment of Superintending Engineer.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. McWaters, C.S., is placed on special duty with the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

Mr. H. H. Hood, Assistant, Collector of Customs, is posted to Bombay Presidency.

Mr. G. E. Pilgrim, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, officiates as Superintendent, vice C. S. Middlemiss.

Mr. R. W. Hanson is confirmed as Assistant Director-General of Post Offices, and Mr. J. Jogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, to be Deputy Post Master-General, 3rd grade.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Harcourt Butler is granted five months' leave on medical certificate from 11th April.

The following appointments of Judges to the Calcutta High Court are gazetted:—
Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, C. S., to be Additional Judge, in the vacancy of the late Sir Herbert Caraduff.

Mr. H. Walsley to be temporary Additional Judge, vice Mr. Beachcroft, and Mr. B. B. Newbould, C. S., and Mr. R. Row, C. S., to act during the absence of Justices Cox and Teunon.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Services of B. Stapleton, Superintending Engineer, State Railway, are lent to the Burma Railways. Mr. W. K. Stanton, Executive Engineer, E. B. Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, of same Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the S. I. Ry. on behalf of the District Board of Salem, a branch line of railway on broad gauge from Suramangalam to Salem, a distance of four miles.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. C. Parsons, Assistant Superintendent of Police, reverts to Bengal.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Army Reserve of officers:

To be Lieutenants (Infantry Branch):—
George, Scott, Darby.

To be 2nd Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch):—Richard, Crosswell, Baylton.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

W. R. Wills, A. M. R. Montagu, W. D. Moylan, C. G. Crawford, L. Myers, J. R. D. Rodgers, L. F. Wowell, J. Humphrey, R. H. N. Baxter, G. W. Harris, and J. B. Reid.

The following Majors are promoted Lieutenant-Colonels:—L. I. Maxwell, 2nd Lanciers (Gardners' Horse); F. A. Andrew, 121st Pioneers; L. A. G. Hammer, Dalys Horse (Frontier Force); R. G. Munn, 36th Sikhs; H. S. Alexander, 43rd Erinpura Regiment; R. W. Burton, Cantonment Magistrate; T. C. Plowden, Supernumerary List; R. E. Travers, 4th Gurkhas' Rifles; F. E. Georgehegan, S. and T. Corps; T. R. Macleachlan, 33rd Punjabis.

The following Captains to be Majors:—
C. F. L. Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles; H. P. M. White, S. and T. Corps.

2nd Lieutenant S. A. Ralph, Army Reserve is promoted Lieutenant.

2nd Lieutenants J. H. Summerhill and S. C. H. Shanahan, Indian Army Reserve of officers are permitted to resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieut. C. J. Nichol is appointed Lieutenant.

POLICE INSPECTOR CONVICTED.

SENT TO PRISON FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Mar. 27.

Mr. B. V. Nichol, Sessions Judge, and a jury disposed of the case in which Inspector Simpson, of the Darjeeling Police, was committed on two charges under Section 389, Indian Penal Code, for having asked for illegal gratification, namely Rs. 3,000 and two rings from Barkatulla, of Messrs. Hingun and Sons.

Arguments on both sides having closed, the Sessions Judge delivered his charge to the jury, explaining the section under which the accused was charged and reviewing the evidence adduced in the case.

The jury, which consisted of three Europeans and two Indians, then retired, and after deliberation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both the counts.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with that verdict, convicted the accused under Section 389 I.P. Code and sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment.

SIRDAR DALJIT SINGH'S APPOINTMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the appointment of Sirdar Daljit Singh to the Council of India.

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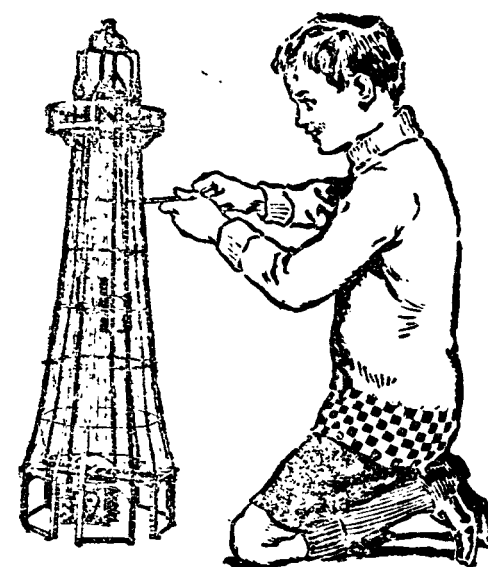
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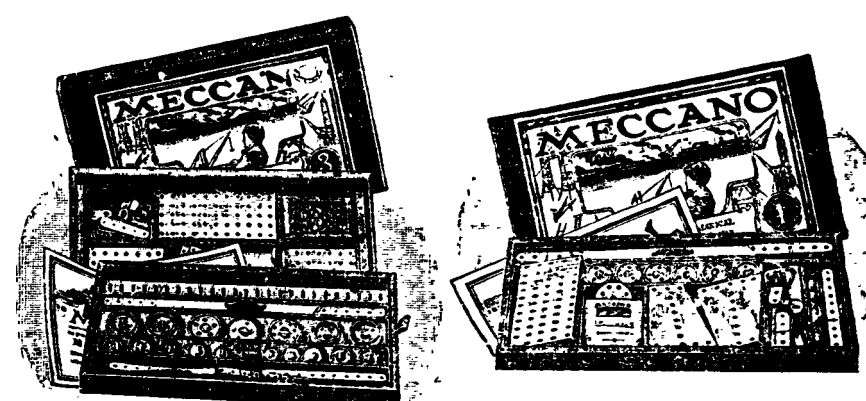
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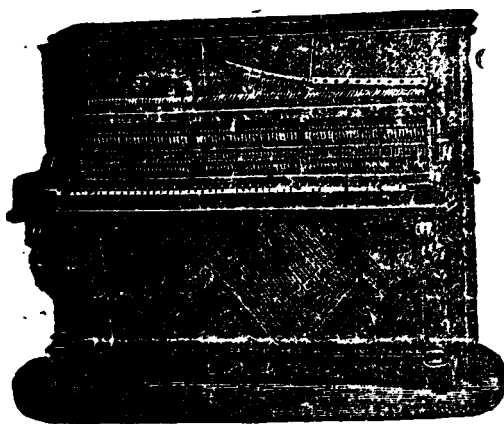
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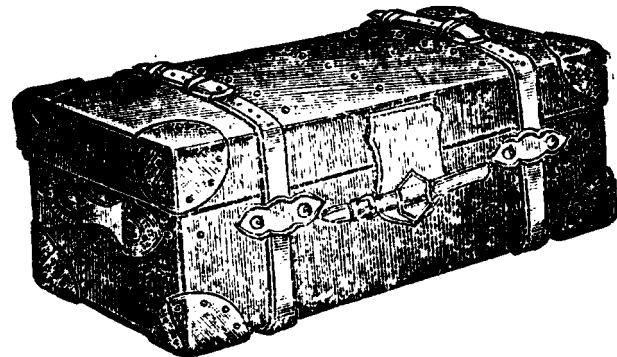
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